SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LIII.—NO. 6. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1885. WHOLE NO. 10,564.

HALE BROS. & CO.

IN OUR

CLOTHING

DEPARTMENT

May be found one of the MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS IN THE CITY. No man can afford to buy without first making a very careful comparison of our styles, qualities and prices.

Men's Good-weight Fancy Green Cassimere Suits; single-breasted sack, double-stitched edge. Price, $8.

Men's Medium-weight Fancy Brown-mixed Cassimere Suits; single-breasted sacks, at $11.

Men's Red and Brown-mixed Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits, at $15.

Men's Black Hair-lined Pique Sack Suits; single-breasted, bound, at $16 a suit.

Boys' Knee Pant Suits of a Fancy Red-mixed Cassimere; plaited back and front, with buckles. Price, $5.

Youths' Fancy Light-mixed Cassimere; good weight, five-button, single-breasted sacks, at $16 a suit.

Youths' Fancy Plaid, Single-breasted Five-button Sacks, at $20 a suit.

Young Men's Suits of a Light-grey Mixture ages, 11 to 17. Price, $4 50 a suit.

☞ Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention. ☜

HALE BROS. & CO.,

Nos. 829, 831, 833, 835 K street, and 1026 Ninth street, Sacramento.

Humyadi János

The Best and Cheapest Laxative.

"THE RICHEST OF NATURAL APERIENT WATERS."

Baron LIEBIG.

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

Dr. ROBERTS, Univ. Coll. Hosp. London, England.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE BLUE LABEL.

HAIR GOODS.

OCCIDENTAL HAIR STORE,

No. 821 J STREET, SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

Mrs. G. F. ASTOR,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF HUMAN Hair Goods. Hair Work of every description done to order. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. 1030-1pf

GROCERS.

JOHN McCARTY,

Successor to J. F. White & Co., 609 J st.,

DEALER IN FANCY AND STAPLE GROceries, Butter, Eggs and Produce. All goods at lowest price. d23-1plm

J. R. WEBSTER,

No. 1301 J street.....Sacramento,

—DEALER IN—

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS,

California Produce, etc. Wines and Liquors for Family Use a Specialty. 09-1plm

FOR SALE,

No. 1 CORNER GROCERY AND BAR!

DOING A FINE TRADE—OWNER COMpelled to leave the city on account of sickness. Address HALL, LUHRS & CO. o21-1plm

REMOVAL NOTICE!

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS: HAVING REmoved our Wholesale Cigar Business to San Francisco, we have sold our goodwill and fixtures of our Retail Business in the famous "TANSILL PUNCH" 5-CENT CIGAR to Mr. J. L. ORR, who will carry on the same at our old stand, No. 223 SECOND STREET, and we hereby solicit for our successor a continuance of past liberal patronage. CORWIN & BEMIS.

"PUNCH CIGAR STORE."

Having purchased the goodwill and fixtures of this old stand, I shall continue to keep on hand a fine line of Imported Havana and Domestic CIGARS; Tobaccos, Pipes, Cigarettes, and also the celebrated "Tansill's Punch" 5-cent Cigar. J. L. ORR.

fe12-1p

PAINTS AND OILS.

J. L. CHADDERDON, IMPORTER AND DEALer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Mixed Paints, Artists' and Painters' Materials, Wall Paper, etc. No. 204 K st., Sacramento. jy17-1mf

MISCELLANEOUS.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE WONDER OF HEALING!

Catarrh. The Extract is the only specific for this disease, Cold in Head, &c. Our "Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the Extract; our Nasal Syringe invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the Extract.

Hemorrhages, Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped.

Diphtheria & Sore Throat. Use the Extract promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

For Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy.

For Ulcers, Old Sores or Open Wounds its action upon these is most remarkable.

Caution.—POND'S EXTRACT has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure.

SPECIALTIES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c., $1.00, $1.75.		
Toilet Cream	1.00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler (Glass 50c.)	1.00
Toilet Soap (3 Cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Family Syringe, $1.00.

Ladies, read pages 13, 18, 21 and 26 of our New Pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

☞ OUR NEW PAMPHLET WITH HISTORY OF OUR PREPARATIONS SENT FREE, ON APPLICATION TO

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

76 Fifth Ave., New York.

J. F. HILL,

Nos. 1301 to 1323 J street, Sacramento.

MANUFACTURER OF Carriages, Buggies, Express, Thoroughbrace and Quartz Wagons. Dealer in Oak, Ash and Hickory Lumber; Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Rims, Shafts and Poles. Manufacturer of the "LIGHTNING" HAY PRESS. Send for Catalogues. m23-1pf

NEUBOURG & LAGES,

Star Mills and Malt House.

HOPS, MALT, PRODUCE, GRAIN, FEED and Brewers' Supplies.

1016, 1018, 1020 Fifth st., Sacramento.

☞ Exchange Sold on all the Principal Cities of Europe. m1-1pf

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT IN WASHINGTON.

Murderer Respited—The Philadelphia Riot—Overdue Steamers—Epidemic of Diphtheria.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

Alaska Boundary Line.

OTTAWA, February 27th.—With the view of ascertaining what steps the Dominion Government has taken to have the boundary line between British Columbia and Alaska fixed, Gordon is moving for all the correspondence that has passed between the United States and Canadian Governments in connection with the appointment of a joint Commission for the survey of the boundary line between the British possessions and Alaska. He stated that under the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, the boundary was defined as following the summits of mountains, but when the summit line excelled ten leagues from the coast the line was to run parallel to the ocean at a distance not over ten leagues. Serious trouble, he says, is likely to follow, unless a survey is made and the boundary line definitely laid out, as settlers are going into that section of country without knowing whether they are located in Alaska or British Columbia. Valuable mineral deposits have been discovered near the supposed boundary, which are likely to attract considerable immigration during the present year.

Fears for Overdue Steamers.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Great fears are entertained in shipping circles for the safety of several steamers overdue. The recent heavy storms played havoc with many of the incoming vessels, but the greatest danger to ocean ships now is the unaccountable presence of immense icebergs in the pathway of the great steamers. No captain can account for them, but every vessel coming in reports meeting from one to a dozen icebergs, some half a mile in length. It is feared that many ships have met with disaster from the ice. Underwriters and the best informed in shipping circles are of the opinion that the freight steamships Preston and Fernwood, which sailed from this port January 30th for Avonmouth, and the Clandon, which sailed January 22d for Perth, have foundered during the continuous gales that occurred in the Atlantic about January 27th last. Speaking of these losses, an old sailor said: "It is my belief that heavy seas or icebergs have disabled these vessels, probably damaging the steering gear in the same way that the Alaska was disabled. It is sad to think of the deaths of all those brave fellows on board. Why, on these three steamers there must have been about ninety men."

Maud S. Not to Trot for Money.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Robert Bonner, writing to a noted turfmen, says: "I have declined all applications to exhibit Maud S. during the coming season, excepting a conditional promise I made last fall to my persuasive friend, Colonel Edwards, President of the Cleveland Driving Park. I shall probably let her trot this season on the grounds of that association, but neither there nor anywhere else, so long as I own her, will she be allowed to trot for money. There have been statements in two or three papers to the effect that next summer I intend to let her trot for purses. There is no foundation for such statements. I bought the mare for my own use, just as I bought Dexter, Rarus and others. I concluded, however, after purchasing her, to give her an opportunity to lower her record, which she did last November, but it would be impossible for me in the future to exhibit her in all the places where people want to see her."

Arrival of Hendricks in Washington.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—The Vice-President-elect arrived in Washington this afternoon by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He was met by an assemblage of several hundred persons. The Democratic members of Congress from Indiana, except Senator Voorhees, who was detained at the Senate, and Judge Holman, who could not leave his house, were present, as were members of the Indiana Democratic Association. As soon as the Vice-President-elect was recognized, many spectators on the platform removed their hats and applauded him. As he pushed on toward a carriage down the length of the platform and through the waiting-room to the street the applause grew, until, as he reached the pavement, it broke into enthusiastic cheering, to which Mr. Hendricks responded by raising his hat and bowing. A committee escorted him to the carriage, but here the crowd surged about the vehicle and prevented it from being driven off, while a score or more shook hands with Mr. Hendricks. As the driver finally whipped up his horses and drove off to the hotel the crowd cheered enthusiastically. The Vice-President-elect was accompanied by several gentlemen from Indiana and the ladies of his family.

Adirondack Lands.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—The *Post* says: The Adirondack question has entered upon a new and rather startling phase. Instead of the problem of preserving State lands, there has arisen a grave doubt whether the State owns a single acre of land to preserve. The first of a series of suits to test the validity of the title of the State to thousands of acres of Adirondack lands has just been tried in Johnstown and decided against the State. It was brought by the State to recover damages from two lumbermen who had cut timber from lands which the State had been supposed for twenty years to own, having purchased them at a tax sale. It was shown in the trial that the taxes on the lands had been levied in an illegal manner. Consequently the sale of the land for unpaid taxes was illegal. As nearly or quite all the taxes on the Adirondack lands have been for years levied in this way, all sales for unpaid taxes were illegal and void. The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Court of Appeals, will be to deprive the State of nearly every acre of Adirondack forest land.

Respite of a Murderer.

FRANKFORT (Ky.), February 27th.—Lieutenant-Governor Hindman has granted William Neal a respite for thirty days. Neal was to have been hanged at Grayson to-day.

GRAYSON (Ky.), February 27th.—About 2 o'clock this morning William Neal received a telegram from acting Governor Hindman granting him a respite for thirty days. Sheriff Armstrong doubted the authenticity of the telegram at first, and immediately telegraphed for confirmation. Hindman responded as at first. To save Neal's life the guards were aroused. In a few minutes Neal, accompanied by a heavy guard, started for the eastern Kentucky junction to catch the train for Mount Sterling. Matters were kept quiet until 8 o'clock this morning. When the fact became known much indignation was expressed by a majority of the people. A large crowd was here to witness the hanging. Neal was overjoyed at the reception of the news.

The Trouble in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27th.—Three men arrested last night for creating a riot around the mills where the weavers' strike is in progress, were to-day held in $1,000 bail for inciting to riot. Two others were held in $1,600 bail for threatening to kill non-union men.

Exposition Troubles.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—The *World's* special from New Orleans says: Official returns of the gate receipts at the exposition during the week have just been published, and are causing considerable comment. Some of the officers claim a mistake in the returns, while others boldly assert that there has been a clean steal. Many of the exhibitors and some of the State Commissioners say they expect a final crash to come in a few days. It is all nonsense to talk of holding the exhibition over for another season, as not one exhibitor in ten will remain a day longer than he is compelled to.

THE MANAGEMENT SUED.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27th.—Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburg, to-day filed a suit against the World's Exposition for $24,000. They ask for judgment with a mechanic's and vendor's lien on the building. The bill sued on is for shafting in the machinery department, which was to have been paid for upon delivery on the cars at Pittsburg.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—Hale called up the naval bill, but objection was made to its consideration until the completion of the morning business.

Hale said he wanted the Senators to realize the almost intolerable condition in which the Senate finds itself with great appropriation bills tumbling in upon it during the last week of the session. In order to avoid an extra session it was essential to give appropriation bills every possible advancement.

The naval bill was then taken up and the reading proceeded with.

At 1 o'clock, the unfinished business being the anti-silver coinage bill, it was laid before the Senate, but was temporarily laid aside and consideration of the naval bill was continued.

In the discussion on the bill McPherson favored building larger cruisers than are provided for, and on the suggestion of Miller of California, without objection by Hale, the limit of the maximum tonnage of the two new cruisers recommended by the Senate Committee was made 5,000 instead of 4,000 tons.

The amendment offered by Hale was agreed to, appropriating $112,000 for the purchase of Ericsson's torpedo boat, the Destroyer.

With this exception, the bill passed substantially as reported from the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Mahone, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported favorably the House bill, providing for the erection of public buildings at Port Townsend, W. T., to cost $70,000. Calendar.

Consideration of the "trade dollar bill" was resumed.

Van Wyck obtained unanimous consent that the bill be temporarily laid aside to take up the pension bills originating in the Senate and favorably reported from the committee.

Bills favorably reported were then taken up in order, and after several had been acted upon the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—Reagan asked unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the interstate commerce bill for the purpose of non-concurring in the Senate amendments thereto, but Kean objected.

Rosecrans, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for the retirement of General H. G. Wright, with the rank of Major General. Private calendar.

As the regular order of business, the House proceeded to the further consideration of the sundry civil bill.

Horr offered an amendment providing that the money appropriated to aid the New Orleans Exposition shall be used, first, in the payment of the indebtedness now outstanding of the Exposition due persons living outside of Louisiana, including the debts to foreigners or foreign nations, and such as are due States and Territories; and, second, in the payment of all premiums awarded by the Exposition.

The amendment was adopted—ayes 206, noes 58.

Potter then moved to strike out the entire clause. Lost—ayes 122, noes 159.

The bill then passed—ayes 168, noes 107.

The Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill were now concurred in.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The House, at the evening session, passed thirty-six pension bills, and then adjourned.

A Raid on California Forests Projected.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—It is stated that Michigan lumber merchants, fearing the decay of forests in Michigan, have been conferring with the Central and Union Pacific Railroads concerning rates of prospecting in California and Oregon for timber lands. The information gained has been so satisfactory that a Commission has been appointed to go to California for a final settlement of titles, which will start from Detroit the 1st of next month. About $3,000,000 will be invested in California forests.

Stability of Elevated Railroad Works.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—The *Tribune* says: The traveling public will be glad to learn that experts who have been examining the elevated railroad structures pronounce them in a better condition to-day than ever before. When the city brought suit to recover taxes assessed on these structures the defense claimed that large reduction should be made because of the deterioration in the materials and the necessity for a renewal, and a reduction of fifteen per cent. was allowed on that account. It seems to have been a mistake, as the condition of the roads is growing better instead of worse.

Mrs. Dudley Declines an Offer of Marriage.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—A widower wrote to Mrs. Dudley yesterday, offering to marry her, as he was stricken with her bravery. She replied: "Sir: Your letter was duly received. You would not suit me. I have no desire to abdicate my present title as 'Queen of Cranks' in favor of that of 'Queen Consort of Jackasses.' Neither is it customary in my country for men to seek 'heroes' in marriage. Yours, truly."

An Ex-Judge with Delirium Tremens.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Ex-Judge James Y. Marshall, of Colorado, who has been stopping at the St. James Hotel the past three weeks, was arrested on the street last night while acting queerly. He wore silk underclothes, over which there was a long white muslin night shirt. It was learned that he had been drinking heavily and was suffering from delirium tremens.

Cleveland's Movements.

ALBANY, February 27th.—President-elect Cleveland, accompanied by his brother, two sisters and Colonel Lamont and family, leaves for Washington early on Tuesday morning, and will be there on Tuesday evening.

The Escaped Jail Breakers.

HELENA (Mont.), February 27th.—Last evening Sheriff Churchill captured two of the escaped jail breakers at Avon, the first station this side of Garrison. Ashton did not surrender until severely wounded in the back. Clarke was not injured. They were both safely lodged this morning in the Helena jail. Governor Carpenter has offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of Henry Edmondson, sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment for horse stealing.

Verdict for Plaintiff.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—In the suit brought by Mrs. Catherine M. Burnham against Macy & Co., for falsely arresting her while shopping, and subjecting her to the humiliation of a search, the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $5,000.

An Epidemic of Diphtheria.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—A special from New London, Conn., says: A diphtheria epidemic prevails in many of the towns and villages of Eastern Connecticut and Western Rhode Island. The disease has made frightful ravages among the children of Norwich and New London, and in the village of Westerly, R. I., there are one hundred cases. There were so many deaths on one or two days this week that hearses were hired from neighboring towns with which to bury the dead.

Divorce Evils.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—At a meeting of the members of the National Divorce Reform League, last night at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Professor T. W. Dwight presiding, statistics were read showing the growth of the divorce evil. California and Pennsylvania were cited among the conspicuous examples of its alarming growth. The rate has doubled in Philadelphia in the last ten years. There is an increase in Europe greater in Protestant than in Catholic countries. The divorce rate is smaller in Europe than here, because Europe dare not allow loose divorce laws with omnibus clauses to the poorer classes. Not only has divorce increased, but illegitimacy and crimes against chastity are on the simultaneous increase. Where there are conservative laws, divorces have decreased. The laxity of divorce legislation is one cause of the breaking up of families, but the increase goes on where the law is unchanged. Comparatively few divorces are granted to foreigners in New England, while in Western States all are foreigners. In the rural districts the rate is as high as in the cities. Bigamists in New England are said to be as numerous as divorces. Woman's rights and the destruction of the old idea that a family had a head are doing much to uproot and sever old marriage relations. Said Dr. Prime, "It is impossible for a family to be run by a committee of two." Resolutions were adopted to collect and publish facts and statistics showing the startling evils growing out of the loose divorce system.

Horrible Tragedy in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, February 27th.—Information reached the *Courier-Journal* to-night of a horrible tragedy in Union county, Kentucky. A farmer named Mose Caton, living near Smith's Mills, Union county, and his sons, last Saturday, hanged his wife, whom he married four years ago. She was a widow before she married Caton, and owned a small parcel of land which Caton wished her to deed to him. She declined to do so, which enraged him. Saturday, with his sons, he took her out and hanged her, after beating her terribly. They put the corpse in a box and took it in the house. Ladies, neighbors, in dressing the corpse for burial, discovered the bruises and broken neck. They reported the matter to the authorities, who had the body disinterred, and ordered the arrest of Caton and his sons. Twenty men, led by the county magistrate, went to Caton's house, and upon arriving they met with resistance on the part of Caton. Whereupon they fired upon them, wounding Mose Caton in the ankle and John Caton through the lung. Caton's daughter Annie, in attempting to shield her father by passing between him and the posse, was shot in the bowels. Squire Lilly finally stopped the firing, and asked Caton to surrender. He would not, and they told him they would kill him and burn the house down, when he decided to give up. Squire Lilly started off with his prisoners—Miss Caton, Wesley Caton, John Caton, Tom Caton and Joseph E. Fritz—and landed them safely in jail at Morganfield. John and Annie are both badly wounded. An attempt was made to take them away from the Squire and his posse and lynch them, while on their way to Morganfield last night, which was unsuccessful.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Stocks were fairly active the past hour. Prices are strong, without making heavy advances. The gain from the lowest prices this morning were ½ to 1.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Stocks opened ¼ to 1¼c lower. At 11 o'clock the market was feverish and inactive, and a fraction lower than the opening figures.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Central Pacific, 34⅜; Burlington, 122; Northern Pacific, 18½; preferred, 42⅝; Northwestern, 95½; New York Central, 94½; Oregon Navigation; 67½; Transcontinental, 13⅜; Pacific Mail, 55½; Panama, 98; St. Louis and San Francisco, 20⅜; Texas Pacific, 13⅜; Union Pacific, 48; Wells-Fargo Express, 109½; Western Union, 59.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Stocks weak this afternoon, and closed weak at about the lowest prices of the day. The market was quite active, especially in the last hour.

Wife Burned to Death by Her Husband.

MARSHALL (Tex.), February 27th.—Ann Begon, a negro woman, was seriously burned Sunday night, and died to-day. In her dying statement, she charged her husband, Abe Begon, with pouring oil over her clothing, and setting them on fire. The husband has fled.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, February 27th.—The demand is active. Michigan extras 30c; fine Delaine, 35@37c for Ohio and 35c for Michigan; California spring, 13½@25.

Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Francis E. Warren, as Governor of Wyoming; Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, as Minister Plenopotentiary to the United States of Colombia.

Failures.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Failures for the last seven days 233, as compared with a total of 200 last week.

General Grant's Health.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27th.—A special to the *Times* from New York, based on reliable medical authority, says: "Notwithstanding the rose-colored reports of General Grant's health, recently given in a medical journal, the truth is that General Grant is a very sick man, and his death is apparently not far distant. The public have no conception of the shattered condition of his physical system."

REPORTED DEATH OF THE GENERAL.

NEW YORK, February 28th—A. M.—At this hour (3 o'clock in the morning) there is a report that General Grant is dead. Reporters are hurrying to his residence. As yet the report is not confirmed, and it is thought the Philadelphia dispatch concerning his health is the real cause of the story. Others say the Philadelphia story was put out to prepare the public for the worst.

FOREIGN.

The Vote of Censure.

LONDON, February 27th.—Great excitement prevails throughout England in view of the possible defeat of the Government in Parliament to-night.

ADOPTED AND REJECTED.

LONDON, February 27th.—Salisbury's motion of censure was adopted by the House of Lords by 189 to 68. Northcote's motion of censure was rejected by the House of Commons by 302 to 288.

The Mobilization of the Militia.

LONDON, February 27th.—In the House of Commons this evening, Henry Labouchere gave notice that he would move that the House regrets that the militia has been mobilized, because it indicates a resolution on the part of her Majesty's Government to interfere in the Soudan by force of arms.

Gladstone's Answer to the Peace Society.

LONDON, February 27th.—Gladstone, in answer to the protest of the Peace Society against the prosecution of the war in the Soudan, confines himself to the reference to the many acts of Lord Wolseley to induce the hostile Arabs to cease making war. He points the society to Lord Wolseley's proclamations to show that the Government desires to avoid bloodshed, to establish a native Government at Khartoum, and to recognize El Mahdi as the Sultan of Kordofan if he surrendered the European and Fellaheen prisoners in his possession.

A Tension in the Affairs of France and England.

PARIS, February 27th.—The announcement made in the British House of Commons yesterday by Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, that France has been notified by England that she could not assent to France's declaring against rice as a contraband of war in China, is proving annoying to the French Government. It is believed that the attitude taken by the British Government will produce a tension in the present relations between France and England.

The Transvaal Gold Fields.

NEW YORK, February 27th.—Advices received from the Transvaal gold fields agree that they are no place for the poor man. Prospecting costs money, and when gold is found it is not alluvial but imbedded in hard quartz. This requires capital, and there are many lucky finders of gold-bearing quartz whose discovery is well nigh valueless for want of about £1,500, to import and erect the necessary machinery, and who will be compelled to sell to those more fortunately circumstanced.

Arrests of Anarchists.

BERNE, February 27th.—In consequence of the decision to expel anarchists from Switzerland, the police raided suspected houses this morning. Wholesale arrests were made. Ten notorious anarchists were arrested in the city.

Arab vs. English Engineering.

SUAKIM, February 27th.—The activity of the rebels the last two nights has been great and effective. They have succeeded in wrecking three of the advanced redoubts without exploding the mines which the naval brigade and engineers had prepared in each.

General Buller's Movements.

KORTI, February 27th.—General Buller's whole force is within one day's march of Gakdul. He reached that point without casualties. The sick and wounded are doing well. General Buller expects to reach Korti early next week.

The Prince of Wales' Visit to Ireland.

LONDON, February 27th.—The 2d of April is now set for the departure of the Prince of Wales through Ireland. He will reside at first at Dublin Castle.

Charter for Service in China.

PARIS, February 27th.—The Government has chartered the steamer City of Paris, of the Inman line, for transport service to China.

Disastrous Collision of Steamers.

COPENHAVEN, February 27th.—The Swedish steamer Norden was run into and sunk by the English steamer Cumberland. Twenty-one persons aboard the Norden were drowned.

Russians at Herat.

LONDON, February 27th.—The Russian newspaper, organ of General Komaroff, asserts that there is a strong party at Herat, Afghanistan, who desire Russian protection to be extended over that city.

The Ordinary Standard of Intelligence.

LONDON, February 27th.—In the divorce suit brought by the young Earl of Durham against his wife, nee Milner, on the ground of insanity, the Archbishop of York today deposed that Miss Milner's conversation reached the ordinary standard of intelligence.

The Afghanistan Question.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 27th.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says, concerning the Afghan difficulty, that it is to be hoped that Earl Dufferin, who is instructed to confer with the Ameer of Afghanistan, will give the latter wise counsel. If England and Russia are to regard Afghanistan as a buffer to prevent friction, the Ameer must not make it a brand of discord. The fact that the Ameer is to have an interview with Earl Dufferin shows that the Ameer is dependent on British policy. Therefore, the British policy is responsible for the acts of the Ameer. It is hoped that the moderation and prudence of the English Cabinet will prevail in the settlement of the frontier dispute, despite the clamor raised by English politicians. The journal concludes its significant article with the following new political epigram: "The prestage endangered on the Nile cannot be restored on the Herat road."

Nova Scotia and the Canadian Parliament.

HALIFAX, February 27th.—In the Nova Scotia Legislature, Mr. Power gave notice that he proposes to question the right of the Parliament of Canada to impose a duty on flour. Another member brought down a resolution stating that union with Canada had been injurious to Nova Scotia, and recommending an appeal to the Imperial authorities for leave to withdraw from the Dominion.

PACIFIC SLOPE TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

CALIFORNIA.

State Horticultural Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.—The regular monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held this afternoon at 40 California street, Vice-President A. T. Hatch in the chair. The attendance was large. The Secretary reported a lack of contributions to make up the money advanced by certain members to supply the needs of the society's commissioner, W. H. Jessup.

Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, exhibited some fine specimens of imported varieties of walnuts and filberts grown on his place in Nevada City. They included early and late walnuts, very handsome, also the red Aveline filbert.

J. R. Sweetzer, of Novato, Marin county, and Hugh Buckingham, of Vacaville, were elected members.

The subject of the afternoon was the pruning of fruit trees, introduced by W. W. Smith, of Vacaville. His remarks were illustrated by actual pruning of half a dozen trees brought for purpose of illustration, which made an object lesson in pruning that was greatly enjoyed by the large number of tyros who attended the meeting to inform themselves of how to treat their young trees.

After Mr. Smith's lecture there was a general discussion on pruning, in which many members took part.

Big Pool Selling—First Party for Yosemite—Railroad Extension.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.—Pool-selling this evening on races to-morrow unusually brisk. On the first heat Electra sold for $20, to $8 for Alma. In the other heat Altamont was a heavy favorite at $50 to $20 and $22 for Night-Time, and $6, $7 and $8 for Moscow.

The first party to Yosemite this season leaves to-morrow, and is composed of Australian tourists, who arrived on the last steamer.

For some time past many conflicting rumors have been afloat regarding the extension of the California Southern line to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific road. The question has at last been set at rest, and it is now authoritively stated that the line will be extended, and the work pushed rapidly to completion. The money to do the work is being advanced by Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston. It is stated that from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 will be required this year, and the firm will take as collateral the 6 per cent. bonds of the company, and pay themselves back out of the money received from the sales of the bonds.

Newspaper Man Arrested for Libel.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.—Edward E. Leake, of the Dixon *Tribune*, for whom a warrant charging him with libel was issued some time since, on complaint of John W. McCarty, Clerk of the Supreme Court, was arrested this evening. Mr. Leake gave bail, to answer to the charge in Police Judge Lawler's Court.

Bridge Completed—Disreputable Characters Must Leave—Chinese Parade—Excursion Train.

RED BLUFF, February 27th.—The new iron bridge located here, over 800 feet long, is completed, and the people are preparing to dedicate it.

The Marshal has issued a notice to tramps, gamblers and dissolute characters to leave town immediately, as the forty-eight-hour notice will be enforced. The boys are taking the hint.

The Chinese residents treated the town to a grand procession through the principal streets. One hundred and thirty were in single file. The American flag took the lead, and two handsome silk Chinese standards were in the line. The Chinese music was in two sections, and fire-crackers were fired in profusion. Soldiers, with muskets, spears, swords, shields, tripods and other weapons occupied the greater portion of the parade. The rear was taken up by the prominent merchants, six in all, and the Marshal was a store-keeper called Ah Tie. The streets were crowded with sight-seers.

A special train to convey excursionists to Chico to-morrow has been secured, and calculations for four carloads are made.

Another Young Lady After Damages.

NAPA, February 27th.—Miss Nellie Griffin, of Calistoga, has lately filed a complaint in the Superior Court of Napa county against John Hoover, of the same place, for an action for breach of promise of marriage. The damages claimed are $20,000. The plaintiff is about 26, and the defendant is about 46 years old, and is quite well to do financially. Some of the best legal talent of the State has been engaged for the case.

Tried and Convicted.

STOCKTON, February 27th.—William Patrick (colored) was tried and convicted in the Superior Court to-day on a charge of assault to murder. He maltreated a boy unmercifully.

Suicide of a Woman by Hanging.

FRESNO, February 27th.—Georgia Maria Hansen, a native of Denmark, aged 34 years, committed suicide at the Fresno Colony to-day, by hanging herself with a halter rope in a barn. She was engaged as a domestic in the family of L. C. Anderson, and was complaining of not feeling well during the morning. She was unmarried. She fastened the rope to a beam in the barn, got on a barrel and put a double hitch about her neck, and then jumped into eternity.

Fatal Accident—Chief of Police Arrested for Battery.

LOS ANGELES, February 27th.—U. B. Wilson, of the firm of Wilson & Sons, painters, was so severely injured by the upsetting of his wagon to-day that he lived but two hours. He was aged 60 years.

Chief of Police McCarthy was arrested last evening on the complaint of a Chinaman of this city, who swore out his warrant in San Fernando township, charging the Chief with battery.

Conflagration in Fresno.

FRESNO, February 27th.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the rear of Yeargin & Morgan's grocery, on Mariposa street. This building, and those adjacent, being wood, the fire spread rapidly for half a block. The total loss was $30,000. C. G. Hutchison, $1,000; insured. Lena Crow, $500; no insurance. Weaver & Dunbar, stoves and hardware, $6,000; insured for $5,500. Baker & Johnson, general merchandise and building, $13,000; insured for $9,000. Gleese & Garibaldi, $500; insured. S. B. Breze, undertaker, $1,800; insured for $500. Mrs. Daly, stationery, $2,000; insured for $1,000. W. H. Chance, building, $3,000; insured for $1,000; Pickenerd Bros., market, $400; insured. Yeargin & Morgan, $4,000; insured. Waldenberg & Foster, upholsterer shop, $250; no insurance.

ARIZONA.

Mark of Appreciation.

TUCSON, February 27th.—A banquet was given to Colonel George M. Green last night at the Grand Central Hotel, by the Mexican citizens of Tucson, as a mark of appreciation in which the Colonel is held for the service rendered our sister republic in her struggle with the French invaders under Maximilian. Colonel Green commanded an American regiment, and was the one who received Maximilian's sword when that unfortunate victim of Napoleon's ambition surrendered.

Miner Injured.

QUIJOTOA, February 27th.—John Lewellen, a miner, employed by the Bonanza Company, fell down an upraise this afternoon, and was badly cut about the head. His injuries, though serious, are not believed to be fatal.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Appointment Sought—Proposed Railroad—General Miles.

VANCOUVER, February 27th.—Prominent Democrats of the Territory are urging President Cleveland to appoint as Register of the Land Office at this place Hon. Thomas B. Merry, an old time newspaper man of the Pacific coast, and a life-long Democrat.

The Vancouvre and Yakima Railway Company was recently incorporated in this city, to build a road from Vancouver to some point in the Yakima valley, through a pass recently discovered south of Mount St. Helens.

General Miles is expected home early in March.

Coal-Laden Vessel Wrecked.

PORT TOWNSEND, February 27th.—The ship Astoria, coal laden for San Francisco, drifted on the shore near Point Bolton, and between that place and San Juan Harbor. Both anchors and all the chain were let go, but all the windlass falls were broken, so they could not be got up again. The Captain then left the ship with four men to procure a tug at Pysht. A heavy southwest wind setting in, the first mate got a boat out to stand by the ship. The second mate and three men were placed in the boat, but a heavy sea broke them adrift from the vessel, and they were unable to regain her. They were picked up in the Straits this morning by the barkentine Griffiths. When they were driven off, the vessel had struck several times on a heavy rock. Captain Anderson obtained the steamer Holyoke at Pysht, and went to the scene of disaster. The wind has been blowing heavily from the southwest, and no hopes are entertained of saving the vessel. She is probably a total loss.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Small-pox Scare.

VICTORIA, February 27th.—The only case of small-pox on the island railway is in Camp 10, two miles from Nanaimo. The patient has been isolated, and every precaution taken. It is reported that the outbreak was occasioned by the unearthing, during the excavations for the railway line, of the skeletons of two Indians who had died from that disease several years ago.

Railroad Accident—Small-pox—Chinese Immigration.

VICTORIA, February 27th.—The main land passenger train from Rial, on the way up the country last night, struck a landslide at Grasshopper trestle, causing the locomotive and several freight cars to be thrown over the bluff, falling a distance of 200 feet. Though the engine and cars are a total wreck, strange to say all human injury was confined to a broken arm of the engineer.

No fresh cases of small-pox have developed in the working camp on the Island Railway. The name of the patient, who is progressing favorably, is Mitchell, of Dayton, O.

The local Legislature passed a bill entitled an Act to prevent the immigration of Chinese, which is to come into force immediately upon the close of the present session and impose upon any Chinamen, except those who can prove themselves to have been bona fide residents of the provinces, who hereafter shall come to British Columbia, a penalty of $50, and in default of payment six months' imprisonment at hard labor. Any person, also, who shall assist in any way any Chinese coming into the province, will, under the Act, have to forfeit the sum of $200, or, in default, six months' imprisonment. The early date, probably a fortnight, at which the Act becomes a law, will enable its enforcement during the interval which must elapse before the possible disallowance by the Dominion Government arrives.

INCORPORATED.—The Knights Ferry Manufacturing Company have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State for the purpose of buying and selling real estate and personal property and to transact and carry on all business proper and necessary in buying, selling, building and conducting mills for the manufacture of cotton, woolen and other goods, also feed and flour. Principal place of business San Francisco. Directors, C. F. Burnham, Oakland; A. Grant, San Francisco; W. A. Hanley, San Francisco; P. H. Miller, Oakland; W. L. McCray, Oakland. Capital stock $1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of the par value of $10 each.

Victoria, B. C., claims a population of 18,000.

FARM AND FRUIT.

THE SEASON FOR TREE AND VINE PLANTING.

Suggestions and Information for the Orchardist, Plowman and Vineyardist—Various Gleanings.

THE HONEST FARMER.

Happy I count the farmer's life,
 Its various rounds of wholesome toil;
An honest man with loving wife,
 And offspring native to the soil.

Thrice happy surely. In his breast
 Plain wisdom and the trust in God;
His path more straight from east to west
 Than politicians ever trod.

His gains no loss to other men,
 His stalwart blows inflict no wound,
Not busy with his tongue or pen,
 He questions truthful sky and ground.

Partner with seasons and the sun,
 Nature's co-worker; all his skill,
Obedience, ev'n as waters run,
 Winds blow, herb, beast, their laws fulfill.

A vigorous youthhood, clean and bold,
 A manly manhood, cheerful age,
His comely children proudly hold
 Their parentage best heritage.

Unhealthy work, false mirth, chicane,
 Guilt—needless woe, and useless strife—
Oh, cities vain, insane, insane!
 How happy is the farmer's life!
—[Frazer's Magazine.

ABOUT FIG CULTURE.

California has tried almost every kind of fruit suitable to its climate; there have been periods for every kind according to the demand of home markets, canning and shipping. There are very few more to try, but among them are some of the greatest value. While having grown peaches, pears and apricots with varying success, we at last awaken to the fact that we have the country for figs and olives. The figs hitherto grown and introduced in California, have been of little or no value. Indeed, it seems that the poorest varieties have been selected for us, and undoubtedly importers of fig trees have until lately been imposed upon by the fig growers in the old countries, who feared competition, and sent us the worst they had. The fact is, until lately no good dry figs have been produced in California, for the simple reason that we did not have the varieties producing them; another reason is that the trees have not been planted in the localities where they would do the best. Figs should not be grown on wet soil; the trees grow well enough there, but the figs produced there are inferior, not sweet, poorly flavored and tough skinned. The trees that produce the fig of commerce grow on dry, or at least not low land, where they can receive abundance of water in the spring and early summer, but in the latter months be dried off and hardened. In California, until lately, the Mission fig was all we had. It is passing away like the Mission grape. Why the fathers planted it in preference to better kinds is a mystery. Los Angeles has made a success of fig culture with poor white Celeste or Ischia—not in drying, but in preparing candied fruit. At 40 cents a pound for such fruit it pays enormously, every tree when old bearing 1,000 pounds. With the introduction of the true fig of commerce, the White Adriatic, a new era seems to have begun. This fig is said to be very different from the so-called "true Smyrna" which never proved true at all. It produces a crop the second year of magnificent, very thin-skinned fruit, with a pulp like transparent honey, and when dried has proved equal to the imported, selling at 25 to 40 cents a pound, and so great is the demand that a 10,000-acre orchard of this fig would not nearly supply the market. There are several reasons why we should plant figs, viz.: Fig trees need no pruning; fig trees have no insect enemies; fig trees bear enormous crops; fig trees live for a thousand years; figs need very little handling in curing and packing—much less than any other fruit known; and finally, fig trees do not ripen their crop all at once, but all through a long season.—[Fresno Republican.

TREE PLANTING.

The season for tree planting is now pretty well advanced, but the following from a practical orchardist, and published in the Gilroy *Valley Record*, may be of interest to some of our readers: "A tree only one foot high is better than one overgrowth of five or six feet, if it has good roots. My choice would be an average of thirty inches from the crown for one-year-old trees. Having obtained your trees, take a pair of pruning-shears or a knife and cut off one-third of the top. The tree when taken up was bereft of most of its roots and necessarily a portion of its supply of sap has been materially reduced, both by cutting off the roots and by the further process of transplanting. Apple trees require considerable room, more so than other fruit, and should be planted not less than twenty feet apart, even thirty is more like it. The holes do not require to be very deep and should be regulated entirely by the soil and the size of the tree. The top dirt should be put in the place of the bottom and pulverized well. The roots should be spread out in different directions and the dirt pushed around them with the fingers, not tramped with the feet or with a stick. The tree should be set out about as deep as it was in the nursery and the dirt piled up a little afterward to allow for settling. The sooner the tree is in the ground the better."

OSIER WILLOW.

At the Vine-Growers' Club, recently held at Livermore, says the *Herald*, Dr. Bernard suggested that the vine-grower should plant the basket willow. The expense of tying up vines continues for three or four years. Those who tied last year understand the expense. This year the vines, being larger, must be tied with tarred rope. It costs, laid down here, a little over 10 cents a pound. It comes in bad shape, making waste and cutting the vine. The basket willow, or osier, is excellent for tying vines. It holds the vine firmer, as it takes the form of the stake. It does not chafe, and will not injure the vine. If planted in proper soil—deep sediment will do—it will well repay the trouble. If nipped when the shoots are a foot long, they throw out a great mass of shoots, which are ready for use. The cuttings can be obtained in Napa; they come two and one-half feet long, and will produce tying up material the first year.

A NEW FIBER PLANT.

An Appleton (Wis.) paper reports the discovery in that region of a new fiber plant, which produces a kind of cotton and flax from the same stalk. It has already been woven into fabrics and as any article that will make as good cloth as can be made from this plant will also make good paper, it has been called the paper plant. It can be planted in the spring and cut in the fall or winter. It bleaches itself white as it stands, and will yield from three to four tons to the acre. From a single root that was transplanted last spring grew 20 large stalks, with 365 pods containing the cotton, with at least 60 seeds in each pod. From this root were obtained seven ounces of pure cotton and over one pound of flax. It is a very heavy plant, and grows from six to seven feet high.

TO KEEP GRAPES FRESH.

Grapes may be preserved in a fresh state until January, February or March by a very simple device. Before the fruit is fully ripened cover the vine with a gunny-sack, tying the sack snugly about the bottom. In adjusting the sack the ends of canes may be cut away if necessary. Thus protected the fruit will ripen gradually, and continue to draw enough sap from the vine to keep perfectly fresh several months after the usual time of maturing. Some grape-growers in the vicinity of the larger cities make a good speculation by sacking their vines and selling fruit out of season, when it commands 3 or 4 cents a pound. [Press and Horticulturist.

POULTRY VS. WHEAT.

These wheat-growers who look upon branches of agriculture other than their own as comparatively insignificant, will be astonished to learn that while the United States, in 1882, produced wheat to the value of $488,000,000, the value of the poultry produce of the country was $560,000,000. The hen-keepers head the list of producers; the wheat, hay, cotton and dairy interests coming next in the order named. The profits of poultry-keeping in California have been repeatedly pointed out. Hens are the most profitable of live stock, and yield the most rapid returns. If fowls are kept clean and free from insects, there need be no fear of failure.—[Williams Review.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

Cabbage are splendid winter feed for poultry, and should be used for that purpose.

The Shropshire Down sheep are coming into favor in this country. They are hardy, very prolific and keep well in large flocks.

Do not forget that a sheep that will clip an eight-pound fleece is worth considerably more than double what one that clips four pounds is worth.

Pay close attention to little things on the farm. This is where many farmers make a mistake, in neglecting what they consider little things.

One farmer puts green things, like clover and grass, into barrels and sinks them in the ground as a sort of silo to preserve the food for hens in winter.—[South and West.

In the dairy regions of the Western States the Holsteins are said to be gradually superseding all other classes for the purposes of those dairymen who make a business of selling milk only.

Be sure your stables are thoroughly ventilated, remove all droppings immediately, and freely use absorbents and deodorizers—such as saw dust, dry earth or cut straw, never omitting a liberal use of plaster.

Discussing the manufacture of bone dust, Professor J. Konig shows that when bones, previous to grinding, are freed from fats by treatment with benzol they are purified from ingredients which have no agricultural value.

An Eastern exchange says: Mr. Parsons, a Western tree-grower, has sold $2,700 worth of walnuts from seventeen acres of land. He will not be in a hurry to clear that land of its trees. A good hickory grove pays better than an ordinary farm crop.

The shortage of the wool clip in Australia this year, in consequence of the drought destroying many millions of sheep and greatly injuring many others, is estimated at 80,000,000 pounds, or a quantity equal to all the wool imported into the United States.—[Exchange.

The problem of sending queen-bees by mail across the Atlantic has been successfully solved. Frank Benton, of Munich, Germany, reports in *Gleanings in Bee Culture* that he has sent many queens to America during the past season, with only two or three losses.

A great width between and prominence of the eyes indicates a teachable and tractable horse. Width between the ears indicates courage, nobleness and strength of character. Roundness and elevation between the eyes indicate mildness of disposition and desire to be caressed and to reciprocate kindness.

L. P. Wheat writes to the *Southern Planter* and states that in every case where he has administered soft soap to a lot of hogs affected with cholera they have recovered. The remedy is identical with the recommendation of General W. C. Wickham, of Virginia, who had previously made the same statement.

Dr. T. L. Phipson finds that in grapes grown out of doors the production of sugar first occurs in the periphery, and gradually extends inward as the autumn advances, while the organic acids disappear. These acids remain to the last in the pulp around the seeds, where they act as antiseptics until the moment arrives for the seed to fall and germinate. At this moment only is the greater portion of organic acid replaced around the seed by sugar.

A simple manner of relieving a choking cow was related to us the other day by an Eastern dairyman who is sojourning in Portland. He says when a cow gets choked on anything, take a tablespoonful of gunpowder in a paper funnel or any other vessel, and taking the cow by the tongue, pull it as far out as possible, throw the powder as far back on the tongue as you can, and the obstruction will fly out like magic. The powder seems to cause a great convulsive cough, which does the work. This is said to never fail, unless too late.—[Northwestern Farmer.

M. Balbiani has reported to the French Minister of Agriculture on the best means of destroying the winter eggs of the phylloxera. The three methods in use were all found objectionable; that of rubbing the bark of the vines with steel-chain gloves, because it can only be applied to the old wood; the application of boiling water, because it is likely to be used carelessly; and that of washing the vines with a mixture of oil and coal tar, because the mixture was too thick in cold weather to be used. M. Balbiani has tried with much success a wash of oil, naphtha, quicklime and water; and it has the advantage of being cheap.

A ship loaded at San Pedro, Los Angeles county, for London the other day, and among other items of freight she carried away over 200 tons of honey, and 4,000 cases of canned fruit. California canned fruit and honey are in great demand in all the markets of Europe, and still there are persons in California who discourage fruit-raising on the ground that that industry can be easily overdone. If one-half the area of the State should be planted in fruit there would be an active demand for every pound of fruit raised. Our fruit-growers cannot as yet begin to supply the home demand, and the European market is practically not yet touched. There is a great future in store for California fruit-growers, which but few of our people appear to appreciate.—[Modesto Herald.

OUR CORN CROP.—According to the November report of the Department of Agriculture the product of this cereal is somewhat in excess of 1,800,000,000 bushels. This is a fraction over 26 bushels per acre. As in 1883, the best was in what was once known as the great American desert. The rate product of Nebraska was generally 38.5; Kansas, 38; Iowa, 35; Missouri, 34; Minnesota, 35.5; Ohio, 31; Illinois, 30; Indiana, 29; Michigan, 27; Wisconsin, 24.5; Kentucky, 23; Pacific coast returns yield 33 bushels; Washington Territory and California, 30, and Oregon, 28. The Southern States report a yield of 22 bushels in Maryland, 20 in Tennessee, 19 in Arkansas, 16 in Virginia, 15 in Texas, 13 in Mississippi and Alabama, 12.8 in Louisiana, 11 in Georgia, and less in other States. The New England States average nearly 33 bushels. New York returns 30 and Pennsylvania 31. The quality of corn is better than in 1883 nearly everywhere, and in the northern belt is worth 25 to 75 per cent. more.—[Prairie Farmer.

WE GUARANTEE a painless, speedy and permanent cure of the largest and worst pile tumors; no knife, caustic or salve used. Send six cents (stamps) for pamphlet, references and reply. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Georgia editor concentrates some ideas thus: "Gold is found in thirty-six counties in this State, silver in three, diamonds in twenty-six, and whisky in all of them, and the last gets away with all the rest."

FOR THE LADIES.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

Gossip About the Fair Sex—Fashion Items and Culinary Suggestions.

HOME-MADE DECORATIONS.

In houses where pictures are scarce the walls often look bald, especially if covered with a light-colored paper. Brackets are a great help to the housewife in getting rid of this suggestion of baldness. Any carpenter will make deal brackets to a given shape, and it is easy work to cover the board and make a vallance for it. The consideration of what material is best to use, and what should be the color, and in what style the ornamentation should be carried out, are the main points on which success depends. Virginia creeper leaves look well on white, gray and black grounds, and they are well adapted for the vallance either of mantel-boards or of brackets; they can be massed together in bunches, or applied as a bordering, and are equally effective in both styles.

A charming screen can be made as follows: A length of satin, of a delicate gray tint, is worked with shaded chenille. The design may be formed of flowers alone, or birds may be introduced. In one we have seen the design consists of water-plants; exquisitely-tinted flag, tall bulrushes of a red-brown hue, and various grasses are lightly arranged so as to leave much of the satin ground visible; a kingfisher with its brilliant blue plumage, settles on some of the lower foliage, whilst his mate hovers above. The lovely blue feathers of the birds give the color that is requisite to throw up the rest of the piece; while darting across the top of the panel is a dragon-fly. Various pieces of work could be carried out in shaded chenille, and the soft tints are suited to articles to be placed in a drawing-room. Banner screens, hand-screens, work-bags, tea-cosies, may all be ornamented successfully in this manner. A tea-cosy may have a spray of wild roses branching across one side, on the other a few leaves rich in autumnal tints of gold, red, and brown. The cosies are made smaller than they used to be, which is certainly an improvement. If large, they take up too much room on the occasional tables used for 5 o'clock tea, and look rather clumsy; but when tastily made and well worked, or painted, they add to, rather than detract from, the pretty appearance of this fashionable and social repast.

An embroidered tea-cloth is a sine qua non, as many folks think. It may be either embroidered all over in a set pattern or merely bordered with crewel-work. Yellow jasmine or pink convolvulus is suitable for the latter purpose; they give sufficient color without contrasting too strongly with the white ground. Vivid colors are objectionable, as the china generally affords all that is necessary; and we must study to have our cloth decorations harmonize with our cups and saucers, so that we may secure a good tone of color throughout. On entering a room the tea-table, although it does not as formerly occupy the center of the floor, is yet an object that invites attention, and we shall not be throwing away our time if we make it as attractive as we possibly can.—[Cassell's Family Magazine for March.

THE FEMALE FORM DIVINE.

A stay-maker, asked by a reporter if he ever thought of studying women's figures with respect to their nationalities, delivered himself of the following: "Yes, the study is an interesting one. English women, when they are young, have the noblest figures, so far as I have observed," said the manufacturer, after a pause, "but they get corpulent and dowager-like after marriage much sooner than American women, after which they may be said to have no figure at all. English women, as a rule, are less ashamed of their figures when stout than most other fashionables, and seldom resort to tight lacing. Mrs. Langtry, who has been in our store several times, is a superbly-shaped woman, say what they will, and is a fine specimen of English women in general, though I believe she is only half English after all. Among fashionables, the French ladies are apt to be spare to scrawfulness, but they have such a natural talent for making up and concealing their defects that it is hard to judge of them. There are some pretty figures among the Cuban and other West Indian women, but they are short, age rapidly and soon grow dumpy; yet such as have French maids manage to make up well. Refined Irish and German ladies have fine figures on the average. So do the Italian ladies. The few Holland and Belgian ladies I have seen are rotund, and essentially well built. The best shaped woman in every respect who comes into the store is a Hungarian, wife of a musician in one of our theater orchestras. Her waist, bust and shoulders are like sculpture. She is tall, willowy and statuesque, and her walk is the melody of motion. She doesn't walk at all, in the ordinary sense, but floats over the ground. Her natural waist measure is twenty-eight. American fashionable women, though inclined to fragility as a rule, have naturally excellent figures, but there are no other women who so persistently deform and destroy what nature has given them through tight lacing and generally slavish obedience to the absurdest freak of fashion. American women are the most unconscionable lacers in the world. But, everything said and seen, the British feminine figures are the best models.—[New York Letter.

WOMEN WHO LOVE FLOWERS.

"Flowers go ahead of all other gifts in winning a woman's heart, and every young gallant knows that," said the dealer.

"Why so?"

"Well, nearly all women love flowers, and there is something so delicate, so much unsaid, yet suggested, in flowers, that the simple gift of one is always appreciated by a woman—not to speak of the different sentiments that are associated with different kinds of flowers. It is very interesting to note how different people regard flowers. Why, I can tell almost the moment a woman enters whether she is fond of flowers. Women who love flowers always have sweet faces, soft ways, and gentle dispositions. One of that kind rarely asks for the fashionable flower because it is fashionable. She loves flowers for their own sake, and consequently she is almost sure to call for her favorites, whether in fashion or not. The woman who cares for flowers simply because they are fashionable is generally one of the cold, haughty, airy kind. She will look around critically, seize some flower and pull it out of a bunch, sometimes breaking off a leaf, or catching one of its thorns in another rose and tearing the petals. That's the difference, you see. The other lady handles them with a gentle, caressing touch, almost as if they were human."

ABOUT THE HOUSEHOLD.

Fresh meat, after beginning to sour, will sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night.

Clear boiling water will remove tea stains and many fruit stains. Pour the water through the stains, and thus prevent its spreading over the fabric.

The oil of white birch-bark, which gives to Russia leather its peculiar aromatic and lasting qualities, when dissolved in alcohol is said to be excellent for preserving and waterproofing fabrics. It renders them acid and insect proof, and does not destroy their pliability.

Waffles.—One teacupful of sour milk or buttermilk, one level teaspoonfull of saleratus, a little more than this of salt, two small tablespoonfuls of melted shortening, floor to make of the consistency of stirred cake. Bake in a shallow pan in a quick oven. If your family is large, double the recipe.

One-Egg Cookies.—Very rich and nice. One and a half teacupfuls of white sugar, one small cupful of butter, one cupful of thin sour cream, one egg well beaten, one level teaspoonful of soda, spice to taste, and a little salt; flour sufficient to roll out. Mix rather soft. Bake in a quick oven.—[Susan Busybee.

Celery Soup.—Boil a small cupful of rice in three pints of milk until it will pass through a sieve. Grate the white part of three heads of celery on a bread grater; add this to the milk, after it has been strained. Put to it a quart of strong veal stock; let all boil together till the celery is very tender. Season with salt and cayenne pepper, and serve. Have dry toast cut in dice to add to it, if the persons like.

A great deal of attention should be given to the proper airing of the mattress every morning, and at least once a week a stiff brush should remove the dust which will accumulate, even in the best ordered house, around and under the tufts of cotton or the bits of leather, or whatever is used to tack the mattress with. Attention should also be directed to the edge of the mattress, where the braid is sewed on, for dust sifts under that. Where the bedroom is also the dressing-room, dust cannot be avoided, but it may be at least changed, and it need not be allowed to accumulate.

A somewhat novel fashion of utilizing the Japanese fans for decoration is to trim them up to serve as pockets or bags to hang against a wall, and they are really ornamental if well done. The leaf of the fan is first covered over smoothly with a plain piece of the material selected for the pocket, then a larger piece is cut to allow of the necessary fullness of the front of the pocket in this cord is run, or three gathering threads, a heading being at both top and bottom, the threads being lastly drawn up, and the piece sewn on to the front of the fan. The material may be embroidered or painted, if the worker likes, but if this is done it should be afterwards stiffened over cardboard, that the pattern may be seen; in this case there will be no fullness, but it will be cut to shape. Yet another plan is to box-plait the material, leaving headings at the top and bottom as before. Soft balls of silks are fastened at intervals round the bottom edge, and are much prettier than a ball-fringe.—[Cassell's Family Magazine for March.

FASHION NOTES.

Figured Chinese silks are used for the entire dress.

Skirts with six or seven tucks are fashionable for young people.

New dress sleeves are longer and somewhat wider without the raised fullness at the shoulder.

Gilt and steel work will be used freely in new millinery goods this spring, in laces, aigrettes and flowers.

The prettiest of the plaid ginghams have the design seen in fine wool plaids and are imported in all of the newest colors in large, small and medium sized checks.

Waist-linings of selicia cut out any size desired can be purchased at first-class dry-goods houses by ladies who wish to do their own dressmaking and avoid the bother of being fitted.

Brocaded velvets have had their day, and their popularity is on the wane. Plain velvets are now considered richer for using with plain materials for combination costumes and wraps.

The favorite bridal coiffure has loose puffs of hair on the crown of the head, with wavy rings over the brow and short curls at the nape of the neck. The orange blossoms form a wreath across the puffs.

Black silk or satin dresses are greatly improved by wearing with them girdles made of handsome passementeries or of jet. Girdles made of irridescent beads are worn with blue or garnet silk and velvet toilets.

Among the latest novelties are the fine Scotch ginghams which are embroidered all over the grounds in small dots or blocks, thus, white is embroidered on a blue ground, pale blue on dark blue and red or blue on an ecru surface. Other new goods have Roman stripes on a white ground.

Party dresses for little girls are made of cream-colored cashmere and surah combined. The dress has a plaited skirt, and the waist is tight-fitting with a loose Turkish vest of the surah. Cream-colored Oriental lace falls over the vest and cuffs, and quantities of creamy satin ribbons are tied in bows and loops and form the sash.

The new spring corkscrew cloths intended for street costumes are of light weight, without luster, and will be generally preferred to the glossy broadcloths, tricotines, and the twilled bison cloths. Plain, striped and figured velvets will be used with these cloths for vests, panels, cuffs and collars, and will greatly improve them.

Emblems of the Lime-Kiln Club.

On motion of Calamity Hastings, the matter of a national emblem for the colored race was taken from the table for discussion. He favored a bee-hive himself, but would not be captious about it.

Professor Bannister favored the coon as an emblem. It represented industry, vigilance and courage. Colored people were aften referred to as coons, anyhow, and the emblem would cut both ways.

Trustee Pullback had given the matter much thought, but his preference was for an old hen setting on about thirty-four eggs. If that didn't represent industry and clear grit he didn't know what could.

Samuel Shin had made up his mind that the only emblem he would vote for would be that of a colored man walking in a shady lane with a watermelon under each arm.

Sir Isaac Walpole favored a figure of a black bear; Elder Toots declared in favor of the beaver; Judge Cadaver would have nothing but the figure of a black man waving a plow in one hand, a thrashing machine in the other and crying "Yewreka."

The discussion promised to bring forth no fruit, when the President put a stop to it by saying:

"Gen'len: At a meetin' of the committee on harmony, art and agriculture, held in de library last night, an emblem was decided on. It am dat of an eagle seated on de fence between a co'nfield an' a tater patch, while his claws hold a banner on which am inscribed: 'Hard work will bring you plenty of both.'"—[Detroit Free Press.

PRICE OF A COW'S TAIL.—In Somerset county, N. J., the other day, a Squire's jury settled the value of a cow's tail when removed from the animal alive. A bad boy figures in the case. He is Horace Coddington, whose father undertook to pasture Charles F. Hains' cow along with his own. One day while Horace was driving the bovines from pasture, he thought it would be lots of fun to tie the tail of the Hains cow to the tail of his father's cow. The joke was carried out, and then the cows began to kick. Finally the Coddington cow ran away with her own tail and the tail of the Hains cow. The case, which had been in the Courts a year, was finally decided, when the jury gave Hains a verdict for $10.

A project has been brought before the French Academy of Sciences for the construction of a sewer about one hundred miles long, to convey the sewage of Paris to the sea, pumping stations being established at two places. It is estimated that during two-thirds of the year almost the whole quantity of sewage would be absorbed by irrigation without its reaching the sea at all.

SUNDAY EASY CHAIR.

AFTER DARK THE STARS.

"The Eternal Stars shine out as soon as it is dark enough."

A tired child, restless, as the night came on,
Wond'ring at twilight where the day had gone,
Watched at the window with a weary sigh,
'Till heaven should hang its star-lamps in the sky.

"Why don't they come, mamma?" she questioning said;
Then looking up, "Come, pretty stars!" she plead.
Deeper the shades of night around her grew,
While patiently she peered the darkness through.

At last, with shout of joy, a star she spied;
"I see one now! Why not before?" she cried;
The mother kissed her eager lips and smiled,
"Because it was not dark enough, my child."

So shine the Eternal Stars in sorrow's night;
The deepest gloom but serves to show their light.
Take courage then, O heart that most hath bled!
God's stars of Hope are shining overhead.
—[Anna Gordon.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you.—[Charles Kingsley.

Say everything for vice which you can say, magnify any pleasure as much as you please, but do not believe you have any secret for sending on quicker the sluggish blood, and for refreshing the faded nerve.—[Sydney Smith.

God requires no such faith, nay, he accepts, nay, he excuses no such faith as believes without reason; believes, he knows not why. As faith, without fruit, without works, is no faith, so faith without a root, without reason, is no faith, but an opinion.—[Dr. Donne.

God's presence is enough for toil and enough for rest. If he journey with us by the way, he will abide with us when nightfall comes; and his companionship will be sufficient for direction on the road, and for solace and safety in the evening camp.—[Maclaren.

Some people are very entertaining for the first interview, but after that they are exhausted and run out; on a second interview we shall find them very flat and monotonous. Like hand-organs, we have heard all their tunes; but, unlike these instruments, they are not new-barreled easily.

The older I grow—and I now stand on the brink of eternity—the more comes back to me that sentence in the catechism which I learned when a child, and the fuller and deeper its meaning becomes: "What is the chief end of man? To glorify God and enjoy Him forever."—[Thomas Carlyle.

The glory of this world passes; attention should be fixed on that which is to come. Without that belief how could we bear the dark days of trouble, how face the weird mystery of pain unless we felt that suffering had a purpose, and that each stone in the great temple of souls needed to be chiseled, and that each blow was dealt by that unerring hand of the Great Sculptor. In that faith we could suffer in silence.—[Cannon Liddon.

Out of hearts ploughed by contrition spring flowers fairer than ever grew on the hard ground of unbroken content. There bloom in them sympathy and charity for other erring mortals; and patience under suffering which is acknowledged to be merited; and lastly, sweetest blossom of all, tender gratitude for earthly and heavenly blessings felt to be free gifts of divine love.—[Frances Power Cobbe.

Never give way to melancholy. Nothing encroaches more. I fight against it vigorously. One great remedy is to take short views of life. Are you happy? Are you likely to remain so till this evening, or next month, or next year? Then, why destroy present happiness by a distant misery, which may never come at all, or you may never live to see it? For every substantial grief has twenty shadows, and most of them shadows of your own making.—[Sidney Smith.

We are sometimes apt to forget that no holy thoughts or feelings are in their own nature permanent, and the illusion that they are often tends to accelerate their fading. It is no wonder if we, in our selectest hours of "high communion with the living God," should feel as if that lofty experience would last by virtue of its own sweetness, and need no effort of ours to retain it. But it is not so. All emotion tends to exhaustion, as surely as a pendulum to rest, or as an eastern torrent to dry up. All our flames burn to their extinction.—[Alexander Maclaren.

I compare the troubles which we have to undergo in the course of the year to a great bundle of fagots far too large for us to lift. But God does not require us to lift it all at once. He mercifully unties the bundles and gives us first one stick which we are to carry to-day, and then another which we are to carry to-morrow, and so on. This we might easily manage if we would only take the burden appointed for us each day; but we choose to increase our troubles by carrying yesterday's stick over again to-day, and adding to-morrow's burden to our load before we are required to bear it.—[John Newton.

He who sows mere human thought and fancies sows the grass and the flower of the field. But he who sows the word of God is handling and storing a seed which liveth and abideth forever. It was not the man, John Wiclif—grand and good, sturdy and scholarly, as he was—who wrought the transformation of England and the reformation of the church. His enemies, in childish spite, flung his ashes into the rivers which swept them to the sea. God carried far and wide over England and the world the seeds of truth which he scattered, and the light of a Christly and apostolic life which he shed about him. His dust has mingled with the elements for half a millennium, but his soul still marches on.—[F. N. Zabriskie.

Great as is the goodness which He has wrought before the sons of men for them that trust in Him, there are far greater treasures of goodness laid up in the deep mines of God for them that fear Him. Bars of uncoined treasure and ingots of massy gold lie in His store-houses, to be put into circulation as soon as we need, and can use them. Hence we have the right to look for the endless increase in our possession of God; and from the consideration of an Infinite Spirit that imparts Himself, and of finite, but indefinitely expansible spirits that receive, the certainty arises of an endless life for us of growing glory; a heaven of ceaseless advance, where in constant alternation desire shall widen capacity, and capacity increase fruition and lead in, not satiety, but quickened appetite and deeper longing.—[Alexander Maclaren.

A poor old deaf man resided in Fife, and was visited by the new minister shortly after his coming to the pulpit. The minister said he would often call and see him; but time went on, and he did not visit him again until two years after, when, happening to go through the street where the deaf man was living, he saw his wife at the door, and could do no other than inquire for her husband. "Well, Margaret, how is Tammas?" "None the better o' you," was the curt reply. "How! how! Margaret?" inquired the minister. "Oh, ye promised twa years ago to ca' and pray once a fortnight wi' him, and ha'e ne'er darkened the door sin' syne." "Weel, weel, Margaret, don't be so short. I thought it was not very necessary to call and pray with Tammas, he's sae deaf ye ken he cannot hear me." "But, sir," said the woman, "the Lord's not deaf."—[Baptist Weekly.

It was when your business became so imperiled, impoverished and racked that you began to cry out for the living God. It was when physicians had given you up, and your best friends had bidden you adieu, that you began to think whether there was not after all some secret in religion you had not yet known, and some safety in piety of which you had been up to that time heedless. And so in many relations of life we found in extremity what we never found in prosperity, and our weakness has become our strength. And in the consolidation of our nighest life we must remember that repose, not strife, is the last result of piety. We want most succor when we are most effusive. We are only half-trained and probably ill-trained men, so long as we show signs of anxiety, fear, suspicion, apprehension about the future.—[Joseph Parker.

The Howards—A Page from History.

It would seem that the Lord of Naworth had had sufficient experience of the uncertainty of Princes' favor and of the dangers of a life at court. Lord William Howard settled at Naworth and made it his home. He has passed into a legendary hero of the border country, and Sir Walter Scott has made us familiar with him by the name of "Belted Will." In his own days he was known by the name of "Bald Willie," and his wife called "Bessie with the braid apron," from the rich dower which she brought her husband. It is still the fashion to picture "Belted Will" as the strong and resolute Warden of the Marches, engaged in perpetual raids upon the marauders of the border and administering rough justice in a summary fashion. The reality is much more noble than the legend. Lord William Howard was an accomplished scholar, of great literary taste, with the highest capacities for statesmanship. He is the model of the English gentleman, who chose to live upon his own estates and dedicate himself to the discharge of the obvious duties which the condition of his neighborhood required. Convinced of the need of order he set himself to "reduce these parts into civilitie and quietness." Beginning as a private gentleman he dragged abuses to the light. He shamed by his example those who were in authority. He demanded that the magistrates and the commander of Carlisle Castle should do their duty in executing the laws. He was superior to all corrupt ends, and exposed remorselessly the corruption, negligence and incapacity of others. He did so by careful observation and constant watchfulness. He collected facts and wrote reports in full detail, which he submitted to the Privy Council. At first he held no official position. The Wardenship of the Marches was in 1605 put into commission, and not till 1618 does Lord William Howard's name appear amongst the Commissioners. His glory is not that he had the strong hand of a border chieftain, but that he had the large wisdom and resolute courage of an enlightened social reformer.—[English Illustrated Magazine.

China Within the Great Wall.

Of the ancient Great Wall, only a low rampart remains, with square towers diminishing toward the top. These towers are generally placed on the summits of the mountains across which the wall winds. I ascended one of them, the better to contemplate the view, but had no one with whom to share all the admiration that I felt at this moment. It is quite impossible to describe all that the eye took in—mountains, valleys, gorges, grass-covered slopes, pastures, farms, lakes. The presence of man is to be felt; not of the local villages or town life, but the life of a great state. To the east, a superb valley dotted over with Chinese villages, surrounded with bushes and trees; farther off, on several levels, chains of mountains, the tops of which were on a level with my eyes. To the west the ground undulates gradually towards the plain, beyond which are more mountains. On the south, magnificent pasture land, intersected by the Great Wall with its ruined towers. On our right, the Great Wall cracked and destroyed by centuries, and covered with plants. On our left, a slope towards the plain, laid out in artificial terraces, with fields of millet, oats, potatoes and hemp. As to the Chinese, they are seen everywhere, with long plaits and bareheaded, attired in a white skirt and blue trousers. The women are scantily clothed, and the children, whose heads are decked with flowers, are naked, or nearly so. What strikes one most is the sudden transition from the barren desert of yesterday to the fertile and populous country of to-day. It seems like a never-ending village of small houses, covered with verdure, gardens and flowers, the whole extremely tidy and pleasant to the eye. This, then, is the swarming human ant-hill, China.

Swiss Girls.

No sooner are the girls large enough to possess the requisite physical strength than they are set to the most servile work the land affords. The child has a pannier-basket fitted to her shoulders at the earliest possible moment, and she drops it only when old age, premature but merciful, robs her of power to carry it longer. I have seen sweet little girls of twelve or fourteen staggering down the mountain side, or along a rough pathway, under the weight of bundles of faggots as large as their bodies, which they no sooner dropped than they hurried back for others. I have seen girls of fifteen or sixteen years, barefooted and bareheaded, in the blistering rays of an August sun, breaking up the ground by swinging mattocks heavy enough to tax the strength of an able-bodied man. And I have known a young miss no older than these to be employed as a porter for carrying the baggage of travelers up and down the steepest mountain path in all the region round about. She admitted that it was sometimes very hard to take another step, but yet she must do it. And she carried such an amount of baggage! A stout-limbed guide is protected by law, so that he cannot be compelled to carry above twenty-five pounds, but the limit to the burdens often put upon girls is their inability to stand up under anything more. But the burden increases with the age and strength of the burden-bearers, till, by the time girls have come to womanhood, there is no sort of menial toil in which they do not bear a hand—and quite commonly the chief hand.—[Foreign letter.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite**, and cause the body to **Take on Flesh**, thus the system is **nourished**, and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

ANHEUSER ST. LOUIS BEER,

ON DRAUGHT, AT

GRUHLER'S SALOON,

No. 522 J street, [je30-1plm] Sacramento

GENERAL NOTICES.

Parker's Tonic brings restful sleep and mental and bodily strength to children and adults.

Loss of hair prevented by Parker's Hair Balsam. fe18-1tS

Dr. La Mars' Seminal Pills cure all cases of Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, Loss of Mental and Physical Vigor, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions and all disorders caused by Over-indulgence, Indiscretion and Abuse. Dr. La Mars' Pills are no mere Temporary Stimulant, but a completely Restorative Tonic. They build up the whole system, strengthen and restore the sexual organs, and give a new lease of life—with power to enjoy it—to all who experience the blessed benefits of their potent power. Price, $2 50 per bottle. Sent by mail on receipt of price, or by Express, C. O. D. Address all orders, A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, P. O. Box 1962. n5-1m

Lundborg's Perfume, Ednia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marechal Niel Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.
mr8-ly

A Foul-mouthed Woman

Is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use SOZODONT and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the teeth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod. fe26-1yTuThS

Redding's Russia Salve has wonderful healing power over all flesh wounds, scalds, sore joints, etc. o11-1yTuThS

Advice to Mothers.—Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. fe7-1yMWS

Lieut. S. M. Symonds, U. S. N.,

Says: "By the use of Liebig Co.'s Arnicated Extract of Witch Hazel I cured myself of a severe and chronic catarrh." Also, cures Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Varicose Ulcers and Veins. n9-1yWS

If afflicted with Sore Eyes use Dr. Isaac THOMPSON'S EYE WATER. Druggists sell it at 25 cents. o11-1tS

WANTED—LOST—FOUND.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TRAVEL; $5 TO $8 per day; something entirely new. HERMANN MANUFACTURING CO., Office, 314 J street, Room 1. fe27-1w*

NOTICE.—A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE paid for the recovery of the body of THOMAS BRYTE, who was drowned in the river Monday night, December 22d. Leave information at 620 J street. d29-tf

WANTED.

A GENERAL BLACKSMITH FOR THE country, who can make cylinder teeth, $3 per day; also, 3 men to work on a ranch, $26; a milker and butter maker, $30; a cook for a country hotel, good wages; 2 boys to work on a ranch, $10 to $12. Female—Five girls to go to the country to do housework, $20 per month, fare paid; also, 3 girls to do housework in the city, $15 to $20. Apply to HOUSTON & CO., Employment Office, Fourth and K streets, Sacramento. je13-1ptf

FOR SALE—TO LET.

ROOMS—A SUITE OF FIVE UNFURNISHED Sunny Rooms to let. Inquire at the Grocery Store, corner of Tenth and N streets. fe27-3t

FOR SALE—CHOICE BROWN LEGHORN Eggs; $1 per setting. Inquire of A. LINN, Eleventh street, between B and C. fe27-2w*

TO LET—A NICE HOME FOR A SMALL family; house in good repair; lot, 120x160, with fruit trees; good stable, corral, etc.; soft water; between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, T street; rent, $12. fe26-3t*

HOUSE TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRable six-room, one-story and basement Dwelling, northwest corner Fifteenth and K street, with garden and large yard; rent, $22; please apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street. fe26-6t*

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, AT $2,500; terms, $500 cash, the balance at low rate of interest, and such time and installment payments to suit purchaser. Apply to CARL STROBEL, 321 J street, Sacramento, Cal. fe25-6t*

EIGHT BRUSSELS CARPETS (SECOND-hand), For Sale Cheap. Also, one "Garland" Range, complete (nearly new); one Barber's Chair, Poles, etc., cheap. Two Good Bed Lounges, at $10, at CHAS. M. CAMPBELL'S, No. 409 K street. Upholstering and Repairing. ap19-1ptf

$3,000. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR City Property—40 acres of land on the C. P. R. R., half mile from station; improvements—nice Dwelling, young Orchard; location unexceptional as to water and health. Inquire at WOOD YARD, Sixth and I streets. fe3-tf

FOR SALE—A FIVE HORSE-POWER ENgine and Boiler and Triplet Pump, all in good condition. Inquire at No. 904 K street. M. R. ROSE. ja27-tf

VINEYARD AND FRUIT LAND FOR SALE

In Placer County.

I OFFER FOR SALE 73 ACRES OF LAND, newly and well fenced, situate 1 mile south of Loomis (formerly Pino), 2 miles from Rocklin and 25 miles from Sacramento city, and immediately upon the line of the Central Pacific Railroad. Communication by rail with Sacramento three times a day. The land lies next to a 40-acre productive vineyard, and every farm adjoining and in the immediate vicinity is being cleared and planted to vines and trees, and Loomis promises to be the center of an extensive vine and fruit growing community. The soil is easily cultivated, deep and retains moisture when cultivated, and does not need irrigation, but if needed, an irrigating ditch runs across it at its highest point. Price, $30 per acre. For further particulars inquire of W. D. PERKINS or D. M. WALKER, of Rocklin, and E. W. MASLIN, at State Capitol, Sacramento. d29-1p

FRUIT FARMS FOR SALE

—BY—

SWEETSER & ALSIP,

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 1015 Fourth street, bet. J and K,

SACRAMENTO.

For $2,000, 80 Acres, 2 miles from Auburn; 6 acres in Fruit; 1 acre in Alfalfa; 40 acres in Timber; 2 Dwellings, Stable, etc. This place wants to be seen to be appreciated.

—ALSO—

For $5,500, 20 Acres highly improved; 15 acres in Grapes; 400 Fruit Trees of best kinds; 2 acres in Strawberries; a splendid new Dwelling with 5 rooms; Stable, Blacksmith Shop and Tools, China-house; all Farming Tools; 2 Horses; 1 Cow; Chickens, etc.; 2 miles from Florin; the soil is deep red sandy loam.

—ALSO—

For $110 per acre, 50 Acres, of which 20 acres are in Vineyard; 2 acres in Fruit; Dwelling; Large Stable and Wagon Shed; 6 miles from Sacramento; a splendid piece of land.

—ALSO—

57 Acres, one-half mile of city limits; there are 1,500 Fruit Trees; 4 acres in Vineyard and Strawberries; 4 acres in Alfalfa; 35 acres of bottom land; good Dwelling and Barn; living stream of water upon place, which furnishes fish the year round; this is a fine piece of land and will well repay investigation; will exchange in part for city property.

—ALSO—

For low price of $30 per acre, a Farm of 800 acres on Auburn Ravine; good Grain, Vineyard or Fruit land; has 2 Dwellings, 3 large Barns and 2 Stables; 20 acres in Alfalfa, and 20 more that will produce it; fenced into 80 and 160 acre tracts; would make 2 or 4 good farms; a splendid Hog or Stock Farm; 6 miles from flourishing town on line of railroad.

—ALSO—

420 Acres of land, 175 acres being bottom land, on the Cosumnes river, 16 miles from Sacramento.

—ALSO—

200 Acres one-third of a mile from Ione; 3 acres in Vineyard and Orchard; 7 acres good Alfalfa land; the best improvements in Amador county; large Dwelling, 8 rooms, Stable, Tank House, etc.; all Farming Tools; 10 head of Horses, 8 head of cattle, 60 Hogs, etc.; good for Grain or Fruit, more especially for Grapes. Price, $15,000; $7,500 cash; balance on time.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SWEETSER & ALSIP,
SACRAMENTO. d23-1p

WATERHOUSE & LESTER,

—IMPORTERS OF—

WAGON LUMBER

AND CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

709, 711, 713 and 715 J Street, Sacramento.

Nos. 16 to 22 Beale Street..........San Francisco

No. 159 Front Street.......[jy1-tf]..........New York

DEAD, YET NOT DEAD.

"She's dead!" they said to him. "Come away;
Kiss her and leave her—thy love is clay."

They smoothed the tresses of dark brown hair,
On her forehead of stone they laid it fair.

Over her eyes that gazed too much
They drew the lids with a gentle touch.

With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet, thin lips that had secrets to tell.

About her brow and beautiful face
They tied her veil and marriage lace;

And drew on her white feet the white silk shoes—
Which were the whitest, no eyes could choose!

And over her bosom they crossed her hands—
"Come away," they said, "God understands!"

And there was silence, and nothing there
But silence, and scents of eglantere;

And jasmine, and roses, and rosemary;
And they said: "As a lady should lie, lies she."

And they held their breaths as they left the room,
With a shudder, to glance at its stillness and gloom.

But he who loved her to well to dread
The sweet, the stately and beautiful dead,

He lit his lamp and took his key
And turned it. Alone again—he and she.

He and she; but she would not speak;
Though he kissed in the old place the quiet cheek.

He and she; yet she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved erst while.

He and she; still she did not move
To any passionate whisper of love.

Then he said: Cold lip, and breast without breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death?

Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and soul distinct, intense?

See now: I will listen with soul, not ear—
What was the secret of dying, dear?

Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you ever could let life's flower fall?

Or was it a greater marvel to feel
The perfect calm o'er the agony steal?

Was the miracle greater to find how deep,
Beyond all dreams, sank downward that sleep?

Did life roll back its record, dear!
And show, as they say it does, past things clear?

And was it the innermost heart or the bliss
To find out what a wisdom true love is?

Oh, perfect dead! Oh, dead most dear!
I hold the breath of my soul to hear;

I listen as deep as the horrible hell,
As high as the heaven, and you do not tell!

There must be pleasure in dying, sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.

I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And 'twere your hot tears on my brow shed.

I would say, though the angel of death had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid.

You should not ask vainly, with streaming eyes'
Which of all death was the chiefest surprise;

The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all surprises dying must bring.

Ah, foolish world! Oh, most unkind dead!
Though she told me, who will believe it was said?

Who will believe what I heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old way?

The utmost wonder is this: *I hear*
And see you, and love you, and kiss you, dear;

And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, tho' dead, I never have died.
—[Edwin Arnold.

JEWELS.

"It's so very, very lonesome here!" sighed Isabel Darling.

And to one who had been brought up in the very heart of busy, bustling New York it might well have seemed "lonesome" in that solitary ravine of the hills, with only the sound of moaning pines overhead and the rattle of a mountain stream, as it fled foaming over rock and bowlder, to people the weird silence.

Grandmother Kelsey had lived there all her life. To her there was companionship in every stately tree and shuddering clump of bushes. The sound of wind shrieking down the huge stone chimney was sweeter, in her ears, than Nilsson's clearest notes—the creaking of the shutters at night was the voice of some gossiping companion! How could Grandmother Kelsey, at 70, and Isabel Darling, at 17, be expected to view life from the same platform?

"Lonesome!" echoed old Mrs. Kelsey, "Oh, fiddlestick! Get your knitting, and then you won't be lonesome."

And, reluctantly enough, Isabel obeyed. Nightfall had long descended upon the solitary homestead among the hills. Here and there a star glimmered through the ragged rack of clouds that were scudding from the northwest, and the wind was holding high carnival among the tree-tops, in the glen below. Mrs. Kelsey sat before the fire—with such a generous heap of blazing logs as that no auxiliary candles were needed—and her queer, brown, wrinkled face looked like that of a fairy godmother in the ruddy shine. Isabel sat opposite, her soft brown eyes mirroring the blaze as it flashed and flickered, her dark hair shining like bands of satin.

Isabel Darling was very pretty—so pretty, in sooth, that her thrifty parents, who had five other feminine "darlings" to dispose of, considered that her rose-bud face ought to buy her a fortune, and indignantly bundled her off to Grandmother Kesley's, among the Adirondack hills, when the first *soupcon* leaked out of a lover who had no more money than he himself could earn, at his artist craft of wood engraving.

"Our Isabel, to throw herself away on Fred Hensley!" cried Mr. Darling. "And with her face and the education we've given her!"

"Of course it's quite out of the question!" said Mrs. Darling, who had just such keen eyes and wrinkled brow as her mother might have had twenty-five years before—a worthy descendant of the line of Kesleys. "We must send her to Grandmother Kesley's at once."

Grandmother Kesley had written back a favorable response to the letter of inquiry that was at once dispatched on the subject.

"Let her come," said Grandmother Kesley, with a very sputtering quill pen on paper that was fashionable half a century ago. "You needn't worry yourselves about her lover. Lovers aren't in my line, and this Hensley chap may have her if once he finds his way inside my doors, and welcome!"

And it was in answer to this trumpet of defiance that poor Isabel Darling was now wearing her heart out, in the solitude of these wild Northern hills!

Grandmother Kesley was kind-hearted, too, in her way. She had done her best to enliven the pining prisoner—had brought down a packet of musty old novels, "Clarissa Harlow," "Charlotte Temple," "Alonzo and Melissa," and the like—furnished Isabel with materials to work a sampler exactly like that which hung framed above the "best-room" mantel, a memorial of her own school days, and even undertaken to show her how to spin. Could any mortal, however unreasonable, ask more? Yet, with all this, Isabel Darling still drooped.

To-night Grandmother Kesley had a new entertainment provided. She had seen Isabel covertly crying once or twice in the course of the day, and her heart grew soft within her.

"Isabel," said she, as they sat tete-a-tete in the twilight, "I never showed you my box of jewels?"

"No, grandmother," said Isabel, listlessly.

"Would you like to see 'em?"

"Yes, grandmother," still without anything of interest in the tones.

Grandmother Kesley went to a curiously clamped old hair trunk that always stood under the head of her bed, hidden by the voluminous fall of the patchwork quilt, and with a great rattling of rusty keys, drew forth a small square box of some aromatic smelling wood.

Isabel's eyes opened in spite of herself, as the old lady held up a glittering string of ancient gold beads.

"I had them when I was a gal o' fourteen," said she, nodding her becapped head. "Father—that's your great grandfather Kesley, child—give 'em to me when I finished my first set o' shirts for him. And here is a lot o' amethysts my uncle Poundridge brought from sea—there was a Spanish ship wrecked on the shores where he chanced to be coastin', and them was among the things cast up."

The purple stones, set in a strange, old-fashioned filagree of finely-wrought gold, winked and glimmered oddly in the firelight, as Grandmother Kelsley elevated them in her skinny hands.

"And this 'ere is a gold watch and chain Squire Seth Duplex left your Grandfather Kelsey, when he died. Your grandfather and he was great friends, Isabel, and the Squire was always a great hand to do things liberal. But John Kelsey never carried the watch—he always said it was too fine for him and he stuck to his old silver one. And here's your Uncle Lamech's silver snuff-box—and your Aunt Sylvy's wedding ring—poor child, she died before she'd been married a year, and the coral ear-drops she used to wear! It's a pretty good box full of crinkum-crankums, ain't it, child?"

"Oh, they are beautiful!" assented Isabel, roused to enthusiasm at last.

"And I don't mind saying, Isabel, they shall all be yours, one of these days, if—mercy upon us—what's the matter with the child!"

For Isabel had sprang from her seat like a frightened hare from its form.

"A face, grandmother—a pale, rigid face, looking in at the window through the darkness without."

"Oh, pshaw!" cried Mrs. Kesley, "there ain't a soul lives within two miles of us. Who on earth should be lookin' in at my winder?"

"I don't know," persisted Isabel, "but I did see a face."

Mrs. Kesley opened the door and looked up and down.

"I told you so!" she nodded triumphantly, closing and bolting the door. "Not a creetur to be seen, not so much as a stray dog. It's your fancy, Isabel!"

And not all her granddaughter's protestations could convince the ancient dame to the contrary.

But about half an hour afterward, just as Mrs. Kesley was spreading the round cherry table with a cloth of homespun damask, two tined forks and plates of some foreign ware, curiously decorated with unlikenesses of birds, bees and insects, a knock came to the door, and Isabel started again, almost as nervously as before.

It was beginning to snow softly, as Mrs. Kesley opened the door, and the crooked little figure that stood there was powdered over with the white drift—an old woman wearing a crumpled black bonnet, and an ancient brown cloak with a double cape descending below her elbows.

"Who be you?" curtly questioned Grandmother Kesley, "and what do you want disturbing honest folks at this time 'o night?"

"I'm Louisy Ann Paddock," was the humble and conciliating reply, "and I started to walk from Hollyford to stay a spell with Mrs. Squire Johnson below here—she and my mother was first cousins, you know—and somehow I've got belated, so I calculated you'd keep me all night, on a pinch!"

"Humph!" grunted grandmother Kelsey, "I ain't acquainted with Mrs. Johnson, but I've heard she was a dreadful likely woman! Well, walk in, Mrs. Paddock—it's an ugly night to be out alone in, and although we ain't no great hands for company, I guess you can put up with our ways! Won't you lay off your things?"

"Thankee!" said the new comer, in a regular New England twang. "I'll take off my cloak, but if it's all the same to you, I'll rather set with my hood on—I'm dreadful subject to neuralogy in the face!"

And all they could see of Louisa Ann Paddock's face was the startling bright eyes that were veiled beneath the screen of a pair of spectacles.

"She's a queer-looking old creature, ain't she?" said Mrs. Kesley in a whisper, as Isabel helped her ladle up a dishful of delicious, limpid "apple sauce" from a stone jar of the same, that always stood on the second pantry shelf. But Isabel did not answer—she was watching the half-open door.

"I suppose I am fanciful," thought she—"at least grandmother always says so; but I do think the face is just the same that was flattened against the window when she was showing me the box of old-fashioned jewelry. I wish we hadn't let her in. I wish there was a man about the house. I wish——"

"Dear heart alive, Isabel, what on earth be you doin'?" scolded Grandmother Kesley—"holdin' the dish so that all the sirup's runnin' out?"

And Isabel, with a blush and a start, was forced to own her absent-mindedness.

Their own utter helplessness, their isolation and distance from aid—the rich old jewels in the wooden casket, and the pallid face at the window, vanishing almost as instantly as it appeared—these, combined with one or two discrepancies in the conduct and appearance of their uninvited guest, filled Isabella Darling's heart with vague alarm. People had been ruthlessly murdered in their beds before now, for treasures less valuable than these, and, had an opportunity presented itself, she would fain have taken counsel with her grandmother upon the subject. But even as she pondered, the newcomer rose to get a drink of water from the stone pitcher on the table. One or two long, vigorous strides, and then catching a glimpse of Isabella's startled face, the soi-distant Louisa Anna subsided once more into the halting limp of old age.

But that one instance of forgetfulness had been quite sufficient to confirm the young girl's already aroused suspicions.

"I was right," thought Isabel, her heart beating wildly. "I was right! She is no woman, but a man in disguise. And Grandmother Kesley never suspects! Oh, what, what shall I do?"

At that moment Mrs. Kesley rose, and, taking the shining brass candlestick, began slowly to climb the steep stairway that led to the attic of the one-story dwelling.

"For I s'pose," she thought, "the poor, tired creetur'll be glad to get to bed; and I may as well see if the little cot in the north chamber is all right, with blankets enough to keep off one's death of cold."

Isabel had risen instantly to follow her, when, with one forward stride, "Louisa Ann Paddock" closed the door at the foot of the stairs and drew the bolt.

"Stay where you are!" uttered a low voice in unmistakably masculine accents.

Isabel uttered a wild scream.

"Help!" she shrieked, involuntarily uttering the watchword, although she knew no human ear was nigh to respond. "Help! For heaven's sake do not murder us, two helpless lonely women!"

"Isabel!"

In an instant the brown cloak and hood lay in a lump on the floor, and she was clasped in a pair of arms that were as strong as they were tender. And through the cannonade of knocking and rattling at the stairway door, kept up by Grandmother Kesley, who had been alarmed by her grand-daughter's scream, Isabel could only gasp out the half audible syllables:

"Oh, Fred! Fred Hensely! how could you frighten me so?"

"Open the door, some one!" squeaked Mrs. Kesley. "Murder! Thieves! Fire! Robbery! Let me in, I say!"

"Grandmother, don't be frightened," cried Isabel, tremulously, "it's only Fred!"

"And," added the stranger, blandly, "Fred will be very happy to unbolt the door any moment you are willing to ratify your agreement."

"What agreement?" demanded Mrs. Kesley.

"That if once I found my way inside your door I might have Isabel and welcome."

"I never said so!" cried the old lady.

"But you wrote so," said Fred, calmly, "and I have it down in black and white."

Grandmother Kesley made no attempt to deny her own "hand-of-write," but changed her tactics with laudable promptitude.

"Isabel, are you going to keep me here in the cold all night? Why don't you open the door?"

"I can't, grandmother," faltered Isabel, her cheeks radiant with blushes. "Fred won't let me stir!"

But then she didn't try very hard.

"I tell you what, ma'am," said Mr. Hensely politely, "I shall be delighted to release you at any moment you will say 'Yes' to my suit for Isabel."

There was a moment's meditative silence, and then Grandmother Kesley, sensible to the last, uttered the fateful monosyllable:

"Yes!"

And when she emerged from her state of siege on the stairway, the only observation she hazarded was:

"Young folks will be young folks—and there ain't no use fightin' against Fate!"

"And I thought you were a robber!" said Isabel, looking with timid happiness into her lover's eyes, "come to steal Grandmother Kesley's jewels!"

"So I am!" said Fred, smiling. "And I have stolen the very brightest of them all!"

When Frederick Hensely went away, a fortnight afterward; he took Isabel Darling with him as his bride, and Grandmother Kesley's wedding present was the wooden box of antique treasures, gold beads, amethyst necklace and all.—[S. B.

Rules for Drinkers.

There is nothing like a good stiff drink in the morning to open one's eyes and put one in proper trim for the day. By all means take an eye-opener as soon as you get out of bed.

A drink just before breakfast will give a sharper appetite than you could get by any amount of exercise. Don't forget to take an appetizer before breakfast.

To prevent your breakfast from hurting you, and to make it digest quickly and well, a little nip just after rising from the table is recommended.

Just before starting down town, you will not forget, of course, to take a snifter, to prevent your taking cold. Many a man has been hurried to an early grave by forgetting to take this simple precaution.

Upon arriving at your place of business, it is almost unnecessary to say, you will want a horn to clear away the cobwebs from your brain. No man can be expected to do work unless his head is perfectly clear.

There are very few occasions when a dram is requisite during the hours of the forenoon; but, be it remembered, that it is absolutely necessary upon each of these occasions. For instance:

When you meet a friend whom you have not seen for several days.

When one of your particular every-day chums drops in.

When you would do the courteous thing to the stranger who calls upon business, or, indeed, upon any errand.

When you have a bit of business to transact requiring steady nerves and a level head.

At 11 o'clock, in order to keep wind from collecting in your stomach.

Whenever you are asked.

Whenever you feel like asking somebody.

Whenever you feel like having a solitary draught.

Before eating your dinner don't forget to take an appetizer; a bottle of wine should accompany your meal, for taking food without wine is merely eating, not dining, and a drink after dinner is necessary to help digestion.

During the afternoon an occasional drink will help to prevent a reaction of the system after the arduous duties of the forenoon. Nature needs assistance in her effort to recover from the waste which the artificial habits of the business man have made upon her. You can't assist nature too much nor too often.

Before going home to tea take a good stiff horn to carry you there safely, and a drink before and one after supper will be found not only healthful, but not to be omitted with impunity.

If you remain at home during the evening a drink now and then will help to build up the tissues, besides making the time pass pleasantly. If you go to the theater, a counter-irritant to the noxious air of the play-house will be found in the drinks which the intermissions of the performance will give you occasion to indulge in.

A little something after the performance is over and a nigh-cap before retiring are both indispensable, and it is good policy to have a well filled bottle by your bedside, in case you feel thirsty in the night.

Among other occasions not already enumerated when a drink is necessary to one's health and happiness, may be mentioned the following: When you have heard good news; when you have received bad news; when you are in danger of taking cold from becoming overheated; when you are feeling feverish, or fear that you may feel feverish, after or before being exposed to the cold; when you have purchased any article of clothing; when you are to attend a wedding, a funeral, a christening or a horse-trot.

There are numerous other occasions which will readily occur to the intelligent drinker, and which need not, therefore, be enumerated here. Enough has been given in the way of directions to put one on the right road. Any one who follows them rigidly will soon be a first-class drunkard, if the delirium tremens do not interfere with his progress.—[Boston Transcript.

Driving Without Hands.—A new method of driving horses by means of the feet, so as to keep the hands warm in cold, stormy weather, has been introduced recently. The method can be used either with or without the ordinary plan of hand-driving, the latter being resorted to in genial weather if preferred. The feet rest on a firm board, and the horse is guided by raising or lowering the toes, thus bearing on one or the other rein by means of straps in connection with them, which pass over the pulley mounted on the front board of the vehicle. The driver's hands are quite free, and may be inserted in the pockets of his great-coat. The apparatus can be attached to any vehicle in a few minutes, and can be used by a very young person. When the driver leaves the vehicle there is a gentle bearing on the horse's mouth, which tends to keep him quiet.

A Cure for Tattlers.—Hannah More, a celebrated writer who died fifty years ago, had a good way of managing tale-bearers. It is said that when she was told anything derogatory of another, her invariable reply was "Come, we will go and ask if it be true." The effect was sometimes ludicrously painful. The tale-bearer was taken aback, stammered out a qualification or begged that no notice be taken of the statement, but the good lady was inexorable; off she took the scandalmonger to the scandalized, to make inquiry and compare accounts. It is not likely that anybody ever a second time ventured to repeat a gossippy story to Hannah More. One would think her method of treatment would be a sure cure for scandal.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Marked benefit in indigestion. Dr. A. L. Hall, Fair Haven, N. Y., says: "Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half a wine-glass of Angostura Bitters half an hour before dinner. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the article manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Twenty-one carcasses of deer were found on the Gassey & Ames sheep ranch in Potter Valley, Mendocino county, a few days ago. The animals had been wantonly destroyed.

Doctors are getting more and more into the habit of prescribing proprietary medicines in their practice, especially that known as Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy for diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder. They know from experience that is of more value in such diseases than any prescription they can write.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

THE UNHAPPY LITTLE GIRL.

I don't know how it happened, but the world's gone wrong to-day!
There's not a bit of real fun in any sort of play;
My dolly's just as sulky, my dog won't show his tricks,
My sister Lil is crosser than a pair of crooked sticks;
When nursey went to brush my hair she jerked it by the roots,
And now the rain has gone and spoiled my best new Sunday boots;
The apple that I took to school was sour as sour could be—
There's not a thing but has a spite against poor little me!

And here's the hardest part of all—the tears are in my eyes—
I told mamma, and thought of course that she would sympathize;
But when she heard the story, she only smiled and said:
"I think my little girl got out the wrong side of the bed!"
And then she went and left me there, as if I were to blame
Instead of other people! And it's just a perfect shame
If a girl's only mother, who should comfort her and kiss,
Is going to say cruel words, and turn away like this!

The wrong side of my bed, indeed! I'd really like to see
What difference that could ever make to any one but me.
It's other folks I'm talking of, so hateful and perverse,
Who make the good things horrid, and all the bad things worse;
Like cook, to-day, at breakfast, who just began to scold
Because I simply told her that the porridge was all cold,
And her muffins were too heavy, and no tea was in the pot;
Suppose I was a little late—she might have kept them hot!

Then Kit and Sue came after school, and each one played so rough
And talked so rudely that at last we broke up in a huff;
And I declared I'd never play with two such hateful things,
And they said something just as mean, all full of pricks and stings!
I'd like to know whose fault it was, or if 'twas wrong to say
That since I was the oldest there, I ought to have my way?
Now, could mamma think, possibly, the horrid things they said
Could have the least connection with how I got out of bed?

It makes one so unhappy! It makes one feel so blue
To have your mother and your friends lay all the blame on you,
When any one with half an eye can see, as plain as day,
It's everybody else who acts in such an awful way!
Perhaps they'll all be sorry when they see me fade away—
For who would ever want to live the life I've lived to-day!
Perhaps they'll realize too late how wicked and absurd
It is to crush a person down without one kindly word;
And then, perhaps—that is, I hope—they'll turn around and see
How perfectly preposterous their hints have been to me;
For what does this big world care, when all is done or said,
For how one wretched little girl gets in or out of bed? —[The Wide Awake.

A REMARKABLE NEST.

The cow-bunting of New England never builds a nest. The female lays her eggs in the nests of those birds whose young feed like her own, on insects and worms, taking care to deposit but one egg in a nest. A cow-bunting deposited an egg in the nest of a sparrow, in which was one egg of the latter. On the sparrow's return what was to be done? She could not get out the egg which belonged to her, neither did she wish to desert her nest, so nicely prepared for her young. What did she do? After consultation with her husband she fixed on their mode of procedure. They built a bridge of straw and hair directly over the two eggs, making a second story in the home, thus leaving the two eggs below out of the reach of the warmth of the body. In the upper department she laid four eggs and reared her four children. In the museum at Salem, Mass., may be seen this nest, with two eggs imprisoned below.

AN INDIAN FABLE.

Once a dozen pigs had to cross a stream. So the oldest of the herd said, "Now we are a dozen; when we go to the other bank let us not forget to count and see that we are all right." So they crossed over to the other side; and the leading pig counted his followers and found they were eleven. "How is this? I counted twelve while on the other side!" "One of us must have been drowned, or carried away by the stream," said the other pigs. So there was great alarm in the herd for a while. A sage, who had been observing the scene from the opposite bank, laughed. "May I know why you laugh, sir?" said the old pig. "Because," said the sage, "you have furnished the only instance in which self was lost sight of—I mean, that self which is the first object of care all the world round!"—[The Leisure Hour.

THE LEGEND OF THE GREAT DIPPER.

The faces of the stars shone so brightly, one night, that the earth children thought the Mamma Moon was telling a pretty story. And so she was; and this is the story:

"The great dipper, which you, my dear children, so love to form, has a deep meaning, which you are not to forget as long as the stars shine. I tell you the story as often as you ask it; and your asking makes me quite as happy as my telling can make you.

"See the dear baby stars running to make a small dipper, like their older sisters," said the Lady Moon softly to the great Mars, who leaned over her chair while she spoke.

"In another world than ours," continued the Lady Moon, "there was once a great trouble and sorrow. No, it was not in the earth world, my dear," she said to a tiny star who always asked questions. "It was not in the heaven world either, but in another far-away world where many children lived. For some good reason, which only the Father knows, the people and children, the animals, and every living thing were suffering great thirst; no water, nor dew, nor drop of moisture could they find anywhere.

"It was very horrible, and the people were very near to death.

"A little child of that world went out alone in the dry, dark night, carrying a little tin dipper, and praying very earnestly for just that little cup of water; and when she lifted the cup it was brimming with clear cold water, which would not spill, though she ran rapidly, her hand trembling with her faintness; for she did not taste the water, having prayed for another's need. As she ran she stumbled and fell; for she was very weak, and when feeling about, trying to rise, she touched a little dog that seemed to be dying of its thirst, and the good child poured a few drops of the precious water in the palm of her hand, and let the dog lap it. He seemed as much refreshed as if he had drank from a river. The child could not see in the dark what happened to her cup; but we saw and sang for joy; the cup turned to silver and grew larger, the water not having become less, but more, by her giving.

"She hurried on to give the water to one who was quite unable to come to meet her—none other than her own dear mamma, who took the water eagerly, as one in a deadly fever of thirst, but, without putting it to her lips, for she heard just then, a weak moan, which came from her faithful servant who tried to raise her mistresses' head, but found she had not the strength. The mother pressed the dipper into the hands of the maid, and made her drink, feeling her own life so wasted that one little cup of water could not renew it. And neither maid servant nor mother noticed that the dipper changed from silver to gold, and grew larger than before. The good servant was about to give each member of the family one spoonful of the precious water, when a stranger entered, dressed in costume unknown in that country, speaking in a strange tongue, but showing the same signs of thirst and distress as themselves. The maid servant said: 'Sacred are the needs of the Stranger in a strange land' and pressed the dipper to the parched lips of the fainting man.

"Then the great wonder was wrought, and the golden dipper dashed forth incrusted with the most precious diamonds, containing a fountain of gushing water which supplied the thirsting nation as freely and surely as it quenched the thirst of the little dog. Then the Stranger said: 'Blessed is he that giveth a cup of water in my name.'

"And the possession of a dipper blazing with diamonds, is in that country a sure badge of royalty; for no one can buy or receive one as a gift, nor can fathers bequeath them to children.

"Each child is given a tin dipper at its birth, and only by purely unselfish acts can the diamond one be wrought.

"Some of the foolish people have not yet learned its secret, and they go about seeking to exchange their tin for silver, by doing kind things. Sometimes they accuse the Father of All very bitterly, because they grow old possessing only the tin dipper; for the secret of the exchange can no more be told than the beautiful, flashing, sparkling diamonds can be purchased.

"Sometimes there are great surprises when people give up the hope of such a possession and forget themselves, for then they often find the cast-away tin bearing evidence in silver, gold or even diamonds, that somehow they have become royal; but by that time they have no vanity because of their fortune. Only modest, thankful, brave, happy feelings possess the owners of diamond dippers."

The Lady Moon now lifted a white finger towards the east, which was growing rosy, and the baby stars all knelt a moment, looking like white-robed nuns at prayer. Then the morning wind swept aside the great blue silken curtain of the sky, and the Mamma Moon followed her children into Heaven, to do or play whatever the Father had planned for them while they were out shining for his earth children.—[Sara T. Wiltze, in The Independent.

"Precious Metals" Indeed.

Following are the names of those metals valued at over $1,000 an avoirdupois pound, the figures given representing the value per pound:

Barium—The metallic base of baryta, $1,800.

Calcium—The metallic base of lime, $4,500.

Vanadium—A white metal discovered in 1830, $10,000.

Didymium—A metal found associated with cerium, $3,200.

Erbium—The metal found associated with yttrium, $3,400.

Strontium—A malleable metal of a yellowish color, $4,200.

Glucinum—A metal in the form of a grayish black powder, $5,400.

Lithium—An alkaline metal, the lightest metal known, $7,000. Its specific gravity is .59, making it only a little over half the weight of water.

Osmium—A brittle, gray-colored metal, found with platinum, $1,300.

Terbium—Obtained from the mineral gadolinite, found in Sweden, $4,080.

Cerium—A metal of high specific gravity, a grayish white color, and a lamellar texture, $3,400.

Yitrium—Discovered in 1828, is of a grayish black color, and its luster perfectly metallic, $4,080.

Ruthenium—Of a gray color, very hard and brittle, extracted from the ores of platinum, $2,400.

Rubidium—An alkaline metal, so called for exhibiting dark red lines in the spectrum analysis, $9,070.

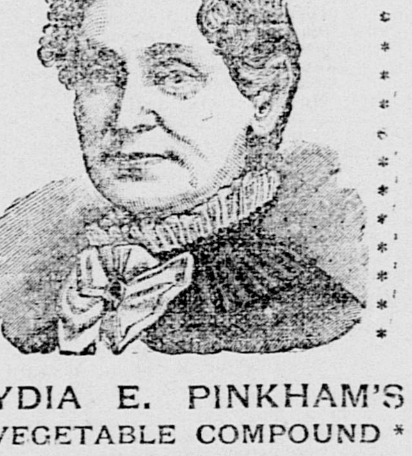
Niebium—Previously named columbium, first discovered in an iron ore found at New London, Conn., $2,300.

Zirconium—A metal obtained from the minerals zircon and hyacinth, in the form of a black powder, $7,200.

Pelladium—A metal discovered in 1802, and found in very small grains, of a steel gray color and fibrous structure, $1,400.

Iridium—Found native as an alloy with osmium, in lead gray scales, and is the heaviest of known substances, $1,090.

Rhodium—Of a white color and metallic luster, and extremely hard and brittle. It requires the strongest heat that can be produced by a wind furnace for its fusion, $2,000.—[Colliery Engineer.



LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
* VEGETABLE COMPOUND *
* * * IS A POSITIVE CURE. * * *

For all those Painful Complaints and * * Weaknesses so common to our best * * * * * FEMALE POPULATION. * * * *

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life. * * * * * * * * * * *

* It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to Cancerous Humors there is checked very speedily by its use. * * * * * * *

* It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headache, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Depression and Indigestion. * * * * * *

* That feeling of Bearing Down, causing Pain, Weight and Backache, is always permanently cured by its use. * * *

* It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system. * * *

* Its purpose is SOLELY for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does ALL it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify. * * * * * * *

* * For the cure of Kidney Complaints in either sex this remedy is unsurpassed.

* LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price, $1. Six bottles for $5. *Sold by all druggists.* Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

* No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Billiousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box. * * * * * * m29-1yTuThS&w1y

COLLARS, 25c. EACH. SOLID LINEN. TRADE MARK. CUFFS, 40c. PAIR.

COLLARS AND CUFFS BEARING THIS MARK ARE THE FINEST GOODS EVER MADE, BEING All Linen, BOTH Linings AND Exteriors. Ask for them.

au23-1yTuThS

PIONEER LIVERY STABLE.

T. D. SCRIVER, - - - - Proprietor.

HACKS ON CALL AT ANY HOUR, day or night. Coupes, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Buggies, with the best roadsters to be found in any livery stable on the coast, for hire. Horses kept in livery at reasonable rates. Livery Stable on Fourth street, between I and J. jy1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Relieves and cures RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Soreness, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains.

FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.

The Charles A. Vogeler Co. (Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

New York.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, says she has been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of *Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself entirely free from disease.

Messrs. D. & J. W. Colton, of Winchester, Ind., happened last spring to get some of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*. After selling a few bottles, the demand became so great for it that their stock was soon exhausted. They state that it has produced the best effect wherever used, and is very popular among the people.

Andrew Downing, of Cranburgh township, Venango county, gave his child one teaspoonful of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, and she passed 177 worms. Next morning, on repetition of the dose, she passed 113 more.

Jonathan Houghman, of West Union, Park county, Iowa, writes that he is unable to supply the demand, as the people in his neighborhood say, after a trial of the others, that none is equal to *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*.

New York.

Mrs. Hardy, 119 Suffolk street, writes us that she has been troubled with worms for some three years, and that she used one vial of *Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge*, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburg, Pa., which brought away over fifty large worms. Her usual good health immediately returned.

THE ONLY GENUINE

McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

Is the Dr. C. McLane's Vermifuge, PREPARED BY

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburg, Pa.

je2-1yTuThS&w1y

REAL ESTATE,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,

In Best Companies and at Best Rates.

FARMS FOR SALE,

Large and small, in the Valley and Foothills. Best quality for Alfalfa, Grain and Fruit, from $1,000 upwards. Having been one of the earliest Grape Growers in the State, and the First Raisin Maker in the United States.

I CAN GIVE PRACTICAL INFORMATION IN that branch of industry, and quality of soil suited to the several branches that no other Real Estate Agent in California can do. I have been awarded 5 Gold Medals for vineyard products, and about 70 premiums. Also, 40 City Dwellings for sale and to rent, all desirable locations. Rents and Bills collected for a fair commission. MONEY LOANS on real estate negotiated.

B. N. BUGBEY, Agent,

Office: "Mike Bryte's Building," southwest corner J and Seventh streets (upstairs). fe20-4ptf

McCREARY'S ALL ROLLER FLOUR MILL Still Ahead.

OWING TO THEIR PAST SUCCESS, C. McCREARY & CO. have recently added ALL the new and latest Roller Machinery for improving their grade of ROLLER FLOUR. They now guarantee to furnish the Trade the WHITEST AND BEST ROLLER FLOUR IN THE STATE. fe14-4ptf

G. GRIFFITHS, PENRYN GRANITE WORKS, PENRYN, CAL.

THE BEST VARIETY AND Largest Quarries on the Pacific Coast. Polished Granite Monuments, Tombstones and Tablets made to order.

Granite Building Stone Cut, Dressed and Polished to Order. o11-1m6m

FOR THIRD TRUSTEE!

WM. GUTENBERGER

Is a candidate for re-election to the office of

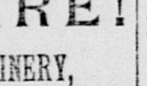
Third Trustee!

fe21-td

THOS. QUIN & SONS,

—PRACTICAL—

Carriage Painters!



MODERATE PRICES.—MOST durable Varnish used. First-class Work. Carriages bought and sold on commission. Storage.

1024 K st., bet. Tenth and Eleventh. fe26-4ptf

BAKER & HAMILTON

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HARDWARE!

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

BARB WIRE,

CUTLERY,

Guns, Powder, Etc.

n24-4ptf

McMUNN'S ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Is the pure extract from the drug from which all the hurtful properties are removed and the medical ones retained. No headache, costiveness or sickness of the stomach attend its use. Price, 50 cents. All druggists. s23-1yTuThS

TO MY OLD PATRONS.

I STILL OFFER MY VALUABLE SERVICES if you are so unfortunate as to require them. With a mind matured and enriched by studies of an advanced order, I can safely say that there is hardly a disease in the catalogue of human ills that I cannot treat to a successful issue.

LADIES—I am always ready to assist you. My past knowledge has been increased by extensive experience. I am now able to treat you with the certainty of success. No case peculiar to your delicate organism is beyond my sure control. My Female Monthly Medicines are superior to any offered heretofore, and will be warranted to have the desired effect in all cases.

Those of the public who need my services can depend upon gentlemanly, honorable and scientific treatment at reasonable rates.

I address particularly those who have been injured by youthful indiscretions, and those who have contracted local diseases.

Persons afflicted can, if they prefer, consult me by letter, detailing the symptoms of the disease or trouble, and receive medicines by express, with full instructions. All letters must be directed: J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D., 226 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal.

Cure warranted in all cases, or no pay required. Consultation, personally or by letter, gratis. Send for book. Comfortable apartments for patients at my Infirmary (when desired), with experienced nurses.

Consultation Parlors, 226 Sutter street, adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association Building.

Office Hours—From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

My Diploma hangs in my office.

Purchase my Essay on Physiology and Marriage. For sale by all newsdealers.

o2-3ptf J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

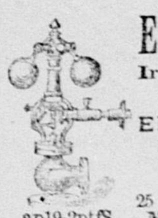
MISCELLANEOUS.

Wood-working MACHINERY

Of all kinds, of Best Make, and LOWEST PRICE.

SAWMILL AND SHINGLE MACHINERY,

Hoe Chisel Tooth Saws, etc.



ENGINE GOVERNORS

Iron-Working Tools, Crosby Steam Gauges

ENGINES and BOILERS OF ANY CAPACITY, Etc

TATUM & BOWEN, 25 to 31 Main street, San Francisco. Manufacturers and Agents.

ap19-2ptfS

FRAUD! CAUTION

Many Hotels and Restaurants refill the Lea & Perrins' bottles with a spurious mixture SERVE IT as the GENUINE Lea & Perrins' cestershire Sauce.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851. "Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Sold and used throughout the world.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK.

mr8-1awS1y

BROWN'S FRENCH DRESSING. *The Original. Beware of Imitations.* Paris Medal on Every Bottle. Awarded Highest Prize and Only Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

s30-1yTuThS

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For the Cure of all diseases of

Horses, Cattle, Sheep

DOGS, HOGS, POULTRY.

Used successfully for 20 years by Farmers, Stockbreeders, Horse R.R., &c.

Endorsed & used by the U.S. Governm't.

Pamphlets & Charts sent free.

HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton St., New York.

Humphreys' Homeopathic

Specific No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes. $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.

To have GOOD HEALTH the LIVER must be kept in order.

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

DR. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR Just what its name implies; a Vegetable Liver Medicine, and for diseases resulting from a deranged or torpid condition of the Liver; such as Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Sick-Headache, Rheumatism, etc. An invaluable Family Medicine. For full information send your address on a postal card for 100 page book on the "Liver and its Diseases," to DR. SANFORD, 24 Duane Street, New York.

ANY DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU ITS REPUTATION.

LADIES ONLY! JUST PUBLISHED, a handsome illuminated "TREATISE ON SELF DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE BUST," colored anatomical plate, full explanation, medical opinions, etc. Shows that undeveloped or shrunken condition is abnormal and unhealthy; how to enlarge to full and proper proportions. Safe, simple, absolutely certain. (Other portions and members developed by similar process.) A copy of this valuable book mailed in sealed envelope for 20 cts. Address

P. O. Drawer 179, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price, $1 a bottle. s24-1yWS

Manhood Restored

REMEDY FREE.—A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, &c., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York.

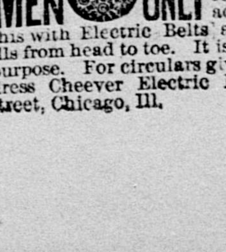
s9-1yTuThS

Weak Nervous Men

Who suffer from Debility, Premature Decay and Exhausted Powers, certainly and permanently cured without STOMACH MEDICINES by the Marston Bolus; the new plan of treating Nervous Debility, Physical Decay, &c. Endorsed by thousands who have been restored to full and perfect manhood. Sealed treatise sent free. Varicocele cured without Surgery. Address MARSTON REMEDY CO., or DR. H. TRESKOW, 46 West 14th Street, New York.

ja8-1yTuThS&w1y

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT CURES SKIN DISEASES Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. At Druggists.



DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. There is no mistake about this instrument, the continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., Washington street, Chicago, Ill. je7-1yTuThS

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 28, 1885

The RECORD-UNION *is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.*

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122½ for 4s of 1907; 112⅞ for 4½s; sterling, $4 84@4 87½; 101 for 3s; silver bars, 106¾.

Silver in London, 49d; consols, 98 9-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105; 4s, 125½; 4½s, 114⅝.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 83¾@84 cents.

The Comstock market, especially the middle portion of it, was firmer in San Francisco yesterday morning. The outside stocks had a steady tone.

William Neal, who was to have been hanged in Grayson, Ky., yesterday, has been granted a respite for thirty days.

Several of the rioters in Philadelphia were held yesterday in heavy bail to answer charges of inciting a riot and threats to kill.

Fire in Fresno; loss, $30,000.

Anarchists are being arrested by wholesale in Switzerland.

In a collision between English and Swedish steamers, the latter was sunk and twenty-one persons drowned.

A negro was convicted in Stockton yesterday of assault to murder, for beating a boy.

A railroad is to be constructed from Vancouver, W. T., to some point in Yakima valley.

In the Napa County Court, Miss Nellie Griffin has sued John Hoover for $20,000 damages for breach of promise.

There are only two cases of small-pox on the Island Railroad, in British Columbia, and they have been isolated.

The new iron bridge at Red Bluff, 800 feet long, is completed.

Tramps, gamblers and dissolute characters generally are being driven out of Red Bluff.

The ship Antonio, coal-laden, has been wrecked near Point Bonillo, on the Washington Territory coast.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination of Francis E. Warren as Governor of Wyoming Territory.

Vice-President-elect Hendricks and family arrived in Washington yesterday.

In a railroad accident in British Columbia, an engine and several cars were thrown over a bluff 200 feet high, but no one was killed.

Great anxiety is felt again at New York for the safety of many overdue vessels.

An epidemic of diphtheria prevails in Eastern Connecticut and Western Rhode Island.

During the past seven days 283 business failures occured in the United States.

The Prince of Wales will leave for Ireland April 2d.

President-elect Cleveland will reach Washington Tuesday evening.

The House of Lords last night adopted Salisbury's motion of censure, but the House of Commons rejected that of Northcote.

The regular monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held in San Francisco yesterday.

U. B. Wilson was thrown from a wagon and killed in Los Angeles yesterday.

The Chief of Police of Los Angeles has been arrested on a warrant charging him with battery.

Georgia Maria Hansen hanged herself in Fresno county yesterday.

A negro in Marshall, Tex., poured kerosene on his wife's clothing and then set it on fire, burning her fatally.

A man, aided by his sons, took his wife and hanged her in Union county, Kentucky, because she would not deed to him her property.

In a railroad accident near Centerville, Ia., yesterday, about a dozen persons were injured.

Riotous demonstrations in the Kensington carpet mill district, Philadelphia.

STATE HONESTY.

During the present session of the Legislature the question has been squarely presented whether a State is bound by the ordinary rules for honest action. In short, is there any justification possible for a party having the power, by reason of numbers, in a legislative body, refusing to pay debts contracted, or discharge obligations incurred in the name of the State by its authorized agents, because that agency is of an opposing political creed? If one Administration of State comes to that of another with large deficiency bills, shall they for that reason be unpaid, if in all other respects they are honest debts? The mere politician replies in the affirmative, on the ground that his party should not be held to responsibility for the maladministration of its predecessor. Therein he loses sight of the fact that one in office is there to do right; not to administer the affairs of a party, but of the people in their State capacity. If the obligation of the State be an honest one admittedly, there can be no repudiation of it except by the practice of dishonesty. The partisan pure in his private life would scorn with indignation any repudiatory action in his own affairs; but too often he appears to believe that as a partisan party ends will justify any means he may employ, even at the sacrifice of moral obligations. For instance, he will ask: "Is it fair that my party, because it is in power, shall bear the odium of heavy appropriations made necessary by opposition trickery, the refusal to supply State institutions with sufficient means, and its failure to pursue economic courses?" The answer is obvious. It is fair for the party in power to administer public affairs honestly, wholly irrespective of the delinquencies and dishonesty of others. It can afford to go before the people on a record made up of such action. We are told, "the people see only their tax bills." No matter, the creditors of the State are entitled to their due—to that there is no answer possible to be made, except that which justifies the doing of wrong to individuals for the advancement of party ends. No party that deserves the countenance of the people can expect to retain it by any such tactics as those referred to. The Republican party, for instance, of all others, should be equal to all emergencies. It has been its boast that it did not fear to do right no matter what the consequences. Professor Amos has written of the science of politics in a volume of lasting virtue; but in none of its lines can a word be found in justification of such politics as have been manifest in the matter under consideration. On the contrary, the distinguished essayist says, treating of various kinds of repudiation and like devices to serve party: "It needs only to glance around at the actual practice of some States, otherwise enjoying a reputation for justice and public honesty, and at the language occasionally used in the legislative assemblies, and even in diplomatic correspondence with other States, to see that the current line drawn between justice and injustice, truth and influence, right and wrong, in the case of such financial topics as those adverted to, is far too often shamefully flickering and indistinct." Herbert Spencer, in considering the "Sins of Legislators," makes like complaint that the rule of honesty in individual action appears to be considered by politicians of no binding force upon the State which makes its honest action a concern of mere privilege. To the credit of the President-elect let it be said, that he declared, as Governor of the State of New York, that the great commonwealth whose affairs he administered should not, by his consent, repudiate a contract made, or avoid an obligation assumed; but that it should be held to the same rules of right action and honesty that are obligatory upon private citizens. It is a high moral ground to occupy, and wholly at variance with the code of the ordinary political boss, whose action often justifies the conclusion that he cares nothing for wrong done, or injury inflicted, if a given line of conduct will temporarily benefit his party. All this class of men are shortsighted. Moral strabismus perverts their vision; for if there is any truth in moral science, any right in the government of men, any justice in the laws of being, any advance in civilization, any intelligence among the peoples of the earth, this is true, that in the end the great final and inexorable judgment of the people will turn upon and sear to the roots the party and the men who prostrate moral obligations to partisan ends.

GLADSTONE.

A vote of censure has been moved in Parliament against the Gladstone combination Cabinet. Yet nothing could be more illogical. The Cabinet has been driven to the policy it adopted. General Gordon was sent to the upper Nile, not to compass a conquest, but the pacification of the Soudan and the definite settlement of a line between upper and lower Egypt, south of which the independence of the Soudan would be recognized. No fitter man could have been selected. The respect the Nile tribes had for him was reasonable foundation for the belief that he would be successful in his mission. That step therefore was a wise one, and in saying this we leave out of consideration the premises that led up to the revolt in the Soudan. El Mahdi, emboldened by success and long unrestraimed action during the Arabi Pasha revolt, refused to treat with Gordon as the representative of Egypt, or as a mediator from England. He recognized him only as an intruder, one intermeddling with the affairs of a leader whose commission, he holds, is issued by the King of Heaven. Gordon, in return, denounced the False Prophet as a rebel, and thus an issue of actual war was made. The Egyptian garrison at Khartoum was hemmed in, and Gordon's remaining task was, not to fight and overcome El Mahdi, but to secure the safe withdrawal of the Egyptians from the Soudan. The Gladstone Cabinet, voicing the English Government, had announced its readiness fo recognize the fact that the rebellious tribes were fighting for freedom from Egyptian rule, but circumstances made it imperative that Egypt should be assisted in covering the retreat of her garrisons, though it is certain that a goodly portion of the troops preferred to remain and attach themselves to the standard of the False Prophet. Wolseley was sent out to effect the relief of Gordon and the garrison. Gordon himself might have secured from El Mahdi safe conduct, but he refused to abandon the men to whose rescue he had been dispatched. With the fall of Gordon it would appear that no reason existed for the English remaining in the Soudan. Their retiracy from Egypt would have been in line with the peace policy of Mr. Gladstone, and which won him place, and secured the overthrow of the Beaconsfield cabinet. The English remain in the Soudan then, not to conquer territory, but to satisfy popular clamor for the assertion of the supremacy of British arms, which have been beaten back, defeated and humiliated by a semi-barbarous power. This is the sum and substance of the present situation—it is a contest for the supremacy of civilized arms. Related to it, however, are a variety of questions arising out of the whole English policy regarding Egypt, and nothing is clearer than the fact, that so far as that policy relates to the use of force, it is opposed to the judgment and conscientious declarations of England's Premier. "The Grand Old Man" is situated as no other statesman has been before him. If he falls now, it cannot disgrace him in the eyes of the political world. If there is to be visited upon him any reproach, it will be because he consents to action now that is opposed to his better judgment. He realizes that he owes a duty to the British public, and that he many not stubbornly refuse to do its bidding. England's protecting arm has been one of unvarying ill to the Egyptians. It was extended to secure Egypt's English creditors, whose claims compounded in interest and bred in number as seldom before in the history of finance. These creditors have used the English Government as a cat's-paw to control the whole system of Egyptian finances and manage the affairs of that country solely in foreign interests. France, under the influence of her money lenders and investors, was a party to the scheme, and between the two a full meal was made of a nation. But the genesis of this situation is not chargeable to Mr. Gladstone. He came into power finding certain conditions that he could not ignore, and of which he must make the best he could. Arabi Pasha was the natural outgrowth of foreign control in Egypt. His revolt was one that the believers in the right of self-government seldom condemn. It was a feeble effort to re-establish in Egypt sovereign rights. To supress this revolt British gunners were given opportunity, and as a result Alexandria was made food for powder in a war, brief but terrible. A nation prostrate, its legitimate head a puppet in the hands of a great power, this latter could not, had it desired, afford to abandon it to other birds of prey. As a result we have the present situation—England pledged by honor and bound by the inexorable demands of her capitalists to defend Egypt's southern line and establish it as far up the Nile as can be done. It has been a bad business from the beginning; it cannot redound to the glory of the English Government, or augment respect for her flag. In all this Mr. Gladstone has been forced into a policy of action that has been of the crippled and limping order, because it has been the policy that came to him by inheritance, and of which he could not dispossess himself. The man has been right throughout, the minister has been weak because he could not draw strength from the people. If he goes down, it will be because at the foot of the hill of difficulty the English people would not permit him to free himself of his burden. The policy of Mr. Gladstone as an opponent of Disraeli on the Egyptian question was a right policy; but Gladstone as minister has been unable to carry it into practice. Even his transcendent genius and lofty statesmanship have proved unequal to the force of circumstances and the inheritance left by the preceding ministry. But if he is retired he will leave a record of deeds that history will credit as being great factors in bringing England closer to the forms of a pure democracy, and as having still further diminished monarchical rule.

AN ENGLISH CRITICISM.

Sir R. Temple, a distinguished subject of England, recently paid the United States a visit. It was no flying trip. He came to see and understand, and having long cultivated his powers of observation, and being a traveled and intelligent man of slow judgment, with a keen sense of justice, his "ideas" regarding us become of value. On his return to England he was invited to address the people on "America," which he did in a very thoughtful and dispassionate manner. He compared the scenery of England and America in detail, and while he was lost in no enthusiasm, he was deeply impressed with the scenic grandeurs of our country, but found in England beauties which we cannot equal. The autumnal tints of our foliage are, in his opinion, no where equaled in Europe. Yosemite and the Yellowstone Park in grandeur surpass any other scenery, while considering the broad expanse of water, the overhanging rocks, the variegated foliage, the rugged geological formations on the one bank and the beautiful ferns on the other, the country craft, the painted steamers, the life and the animation, he said it must be admitted that the Hudson scenery is among the fairest upon the surface of the earth. Of all the rivers he had seen in any country he never beheld one in which the view presented to the eye was so beautiful as that of the Hudson. He judged the Mormons fairly and yet severely, and there can be no appeal from his conclusions that they are a most industrious but woefully superstitious-ridden and misguided people. But the most interesting portion of his discourse, which was lengthy and exhaustive, related to the Americans as a people. We quote at length from him under this head—condensing his language, however—and the criticism of this critic's views will present itself to the reader:

He might be prejudiced, perhaps, in their favor. He had received so much kindness from them in various ways that he must confess he felt a great affection for them. They were frank and outspoken, and their wit, although not exactly refined like the polished rapier, was never coarse. It was dry, pungent, and full of fancy and sarcasm. But the greatest of their qualities was generosity. They were absolutely generous. He thought it was that they felt nature had given them such a magnificent heritage, that they had such boundless resources, and had won their position so nobly, first by establishing their independence against so powerful a kingdom as Great Britain (though they conveniently forgot that they would probably never have won it but for the assistance of France), and then by maintaining it through the bloodiest and most gigantic war of modern times—a war waged with the most gallantry, endurance, and virtue on both sides—that they could afford to be generous, and there was in fact nothing petty or mean about them. They felt that they were prosperous; they desired to live and let live; and they were glad when other nations prospered too. At the same time they fancied their prosperity was such as would never be equaled anywhere else. Then they were absolutely fearless—a thing which could hardly be said of any European nation. France feared Germany, and Germany feared France a little; and England was rather afraid of all the European nations, and especially of Germany just now. Americans had no such fear. They knew there were three thousand miles of stormy ocean between them and their nearest neighbor. They had no fear of anyone except perhaps a little of Great Britain, and they knew we were so bound to them by ties of consanguinity, by mutual intercourse and by trade relations, that we could not possibly go to war with them, nor they with us. To any other nation than Great Britain they did not give the slightest consideration. In their opinion there was but one nation upon earth worth thinking of seriously. That was Great Britain, and this they looked upon as their mother country and their best friend. They calmly said, "We are not going to keep armies and navies; let other nations do that who have got dangerous neighbors. These things are not suited to us; therefore we shall not go to the expense of these costly armaments." Another thing about the Americans was that they were patient up to a certain point. The calm way in which they suffered abuses to spring up, tyranny to be indirectly practiced, * * * was most wonderful. But they did so because they knew perfectly well that when the thing got beyond endurance the nation would rise in its might and sweep away these cobwebs with the broom of the ballot—a broom which in the hands of a free, independent and powerful people swept uncommonly clean. Besides these qualities the Americans had extraordinary individuality. Gigantic evils might exist in politics, in society, and in many other respects; nevertheless every individual American was working out his own fortune—was carving his own destiny. Whether municipalities were corrupt, or politicians were intriguing, or the public revenue was mismanaged, or countless other evils existed which in England would greatly excite public opinion, every American knew he was managing his own business extremely well, and that he was making his own fortune. Hence there was great individuality, great prosperity, great self-reliance, and all the civic virtues that made a great nation. He had great confidence in American honor and public spirit. He said Americans were always criticising England, but he found in that no cause for offense than this, he held, because we are so intimately related by language, commerce, habit and blood to the English that we consider them, of all others, most worthy of our notice. Our criticisms were not always friendly, nevertheless he assured his hearers that the feeling of regard by Americans toward England was intense, and it lay at the very bottom of their hearts. There was no nation they cared for except England, and no opinion they regarded except English opinion. There was no criticism of which they were so sensitive as that of English, but they were extremely anxious for English sympathy. He went so far as to say that they craved English sympathy, and were extremely jealous of criticism. As for English ridicule, they could not stand it. As he had said, the Americans were perfectly frank and they were very truthful. If one began to praise America to Americans immediately they would be very anxious that he should not have an exaggerated idea. They would care to moderate his transports by pointing out their own faults. As long as one showed that he appreciated them in the main, they were very anxious that he should be well informed of all their defects in detail, and that was very creditable. So on the whole he said it only rested with Englishmen to rivet and fix immovably the regard Americans felt for them, and a great national or international responsibility rested upon all well-informed Englishmen to take care that they expressed their criticism in reference to America in a guarded, friendly and generous spirit.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

In the East active precautionary measures are already being made for an anticipated invasion of this continent by cholera. We shall not be surprised if the enemy makes its approach on our side first. The communication we maintain with the Orient offers it a convenient and speedy avenue and means of transport. Here, then, is where we should prepare. Fifty thousand dollars is a small enough sum to set apart for the use of the State Board of Health in case pestilence comes to us in the form of cholera from the east or west, or yellow fever from the south. Not only strict quarantine must be enforced, but a hospital service must be organized. It was the unanimous judgment of the sanitarians and medical authorities of Italy, France and Spain last year that without efficient hospital service no stand could have been made against cholera at all. It behooves us in time of peace to prepare for war against disease. The difficulty with our whole sanitary system is lack of uniformity and method. To every municipality and town is left the whole question of defense. Not a few of these neglect their duty, and some of these with a sort of fatalism trust to luck and make no effort at sanitary precautions. The suggestion of a correspondent yesterday, for instance, is a wise one, that we should prohibit the dumping of refuse vegetable and animal matter to decay and poison the atmosphere. Fire is the only absolutely certain specific for the germs of contagious diseases evolved from filth. Here in Sacramento we have lately permitted dump heaps on the south of the city to be made of decaying matter, and as a result sickness and death have prevailed upon the southern borders, traceable directly to that cause. As the correspondent suggested—and he is a competent chemist—why not compel authorities to destroy such filth by fire? It absolutely kills the germs of disease, and is a more economical method than burial. Let cholera or yellow fever once find lodgment in California, and she will be turned backward upon her path by more than a decade. Indeed, it will result in permanent injury, and go far toward complete dissipation of the claims of the State of immunity from virulent epidemics.

A PROPER MEASURE.

A proposition is before the Legislature for the disposition of a given sum of money to meet expenses, in part, to be incurred in case the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is held in California in 1886. It would seem to be a perfectly justifiable and economic investment. A gathering such as would result in that event would benefit the State in a great number of ways, and a hundred-fold compensate for the outlay of the sum asked. As we understand it, if the encampment is held in California it will bring to the State from abroad between 20,000 and 30,000 people at the lowest estimate. Rates of fare will be so placed that vast numbers can avail of the occasion to visit this State. Personal inspection of a land is the very best advertisement it can have. Such a gathering will be highly representative, and it will unquestionably result in adding capital, property and citizens to the State to an extent most desirable. It would appear to be a wise investment in any way in which it is viewed. By all means let the sum be reserved for the purposes asked.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSIONS.

HOW to neutralize the colored vote in the Southern States where the colored comprise the majority, still perplexes the Southern leaders. It has been accomplished, but how it can be continued is the live question of the day.—[Marysville Appeal.

GENERALLY speaking, honesty and virtue, twin attributes of goodness, maintain their ascendancy throughout successive generations in communities that lay claim to possession of the higher civilization. Wrong and injustice, deceit and corruption, may triumph for an hour, a day, a month or a year, but then overthrow by the nobler constituted forces which oppose them is as certain as death.—[San Jose Times-Mercury.

THE English people are apparently by no means convinced that Gladstone has been the dishonest fool his political rivals would have it believed. More than that, they are probably not yet ready to "give carte blanche to Lord Salisbury," as Mr. Goschen once put it. In all this trying time the attitude of the Conservatives has been only obstructive and destructive. They have criticised every step of the Government; they have often supplemented criticism with abuse. But what have they better to offer? —[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE attention of the anti-Chinese Democrats is called to the positions taken by a great Democratic reformer of the times. Vice-President-elect Hendricks attended a Chinese banquet in Indianapolis on the 16th inst., and sat down to feast with about 200 persons, including Chinamen.—[Stockton Independent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have their latest publication, "School Elocution: A Manual of Vocal Training in High Schools, Normal Schools and Academies." It is by John Swett, of San Francisco, the well-known educator. It does not pretend to be an elaborate teacher for special teachers of education, but a drill-book of essentials for teachers who do not make elocution a specialty. Comparatively few teachers have had the advantage of special training in elocution; the course of preparation they should usually pursue leaves small margin of time for elocutionary training. The author claims for his book that it meets the difficulties met with in the management of High Schools, and post graduate Normal departments, in which he has had broad experience. The salient points of the hand-book are that it includes only what it is possible to take up without material interference with the ordinary school curriculum. It embraces only what pupils of average ability are capable of comprehending and mastering. It includes a fair outfit of principles and practice for those who intend to become teachers. It can be effectively used by teachers who are not specialists in elocution. It contains clear and concise statements of principles and rules. It is characterized by the copiousness and freshness of the illustrative drill-examples. Our examination of the work leads us to the belief that these claims are fully maintained, and that the book will prove a material aid not only to teachers but to all pupils from grammar grades upward.

From A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, we have a fat volume of their publication entitled "Noble Deeds of the Great and Brave, as Portrayed by the World's Great Writers of Prose and Poetry, Gathered from Many Ages and Nations." It was selected and arranged by R. S. Hartzell, and has an introduction from the pen of Rev. Herbert W. Morris, D. D. The volume is handsomely illustrated. We opened the book with prejudice against it, based on the supposition that it was one of the many clap-trap compilations made to sell. Examination has convinced us, however, that it is a book with its uses, and that these are of no small account. It is an excellent collection of historic narratives classified and very clearly introduced. Many of them are accompanied by the recital of the story in verse, from the pens of great writers in many tongues. The value of the book resides largely in the fact that it may awaken in very many the thirst for thorough historic reading. It has value also in affording those who wish to make choice selections for public readings. It has value, too, as furnishing reading entertainment for brief periods of rest in the rush of the hours. Finally, it is a commendable work, for it brings into one volume and groups together the greater examples of "Grand Achievements," "Heroic Sacrifices," "Valiant Exploits," "Knightly Virtues," "Patriotism," "Integrity," "Magnanimity," "Devotion to Duty," "Fidelity to Home and Kindred," and "True Friendship."

Emerson stood among the few men who have attained the highest position in American literature. In a volume before us by the poet Oliver Wendell Holmes, the subject is the life, character and works of Ralph Waldo Emerson, topics which could be treated in the spirit of love and fairness in criticism, by no one better than by the pure-minded and talented scholar who has undertaken the task. He has with consummate skill put in the foreground those laudable qualities that endeared Emerson to American thought, but he has not failed in so doing to give the reader a fair insight into all the characteristics of Emerson, than whom no more honest free thinker, or one obtaining a larger heritage of sympathy, has existed in modern intellectual activity. His free thought was of the order that prevailed by the gentler persuasiveness of its reason and eloquence; it did not batter at the walls of dogmatism, or lash into fury upon the shores of religious creeds. But that part of the text that treats of Emerson the American most excites our respect for the analytical ability of Dr. Holmes. Some of the reminiscences of the poet's personal experience with the philosopher patriot are charmingly related. The book will go down in literary annals as one of the most just and entertaining papers of the day upon men of the age. The volume is one of the "American Men of Letters" series, is from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and is for sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, at $1 25.

John B. Alden, New York, has re-issued in a new and compact form Dr. Cranfurd Tait Ramage's enlarged edition of "Great Thoughts from Latin Authors." It is a most useful book of epigrams and selected quotations from the great Latin writers. It was a gentle inspiration and one full of benefit to the race that moved Dr. Ramage to give many of the leisure hours of a busy life to this collation of beautiful thoughts of ancient writers.

"Doctor Grattan" is the title of another novel from the pen of Dr. William A. Hammond, author of "Lal." In several respects it is superior to that work. In plot it is more intricate but not more interesting. The style, however, is more graceful, and the diction more ornate. The character of Cynthia is admirably drawn, and a close approach to the actual in life. The novel is full of action and warm in color.

"Wilson's Ball-room Guide, or Dancing Self-Taught," is the title to a small volume of about two hundred pages, embracing the whole theory and practice of the terpsichorean art. It is published by the Excelsior Publishing House, New York, and sold by the San Francisco News Company, San Francisco. Bound in cloth 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

From Harper & Bros., New York, we have a handsome book for boys—small quarto—entitled "The Lost City; or, the Boy Explorers in Central Asia." It is by David Ker, is freely illustrated, and the text is instructive, while it is thrilling in the story of rare adventure.

"Farnell's Folly" is a novel, by the popular writer, J. T. Trowbridge, and will take place with the better of his works of fiction. It is from the press of Lee & Shepard, Boston, and is for sale by C. S. Houghton, Sacramento, at $1 50.

MAGAZINES.

From D. Appleton & Co., New York, we have the "Popular Science Monthly" for March. The contents are fully up to the standard of this leading American science journal. Among the more prominent papers are: "Science in Politics," by F. W. Clarke; "The Darwinian Theory of Justice," by Professor Romanes; "Medical Expert Testimony," by Dr. Hamilton; "How Fungi Live in Winter," by B. D. Halsted, Sc. D.; "Cholera and the Modes of its Propagation," by Dr. Max von Pettenkofer; "A Project in Industrial Education," by Franklin H. North; "The Painless Extinction of Life," by Dr. Richardson; "Fish and Fishing in Chinese Waters," by M. Maurice Jametel; "The Accurate Measurement of Time," by Thomas B. Wilson; "The Chemistry of Cookery," by W. Mattieu Williams; "A Naturalist's Excursion in Dominica," by Dr. Fr. Johow; "English Experience with Cancer," by H. P. Dunn; "Superstitions About the Dolphin," by Dr. Biedermann. The usual editorial departments, which are conducted with high ability, are as full of interest as is usual.

The "Atlantic Monthly" for March (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston,) is a number replete with choice articles, and among the leading ones are these: "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," by Charles Egbert Craddock; "The Consolidation of the Colonies," by Brooks Adams; "Madame Mohl, Her Saloon and Her Friends," by Kathleen O'Meara; "The Brown-Stone Boy," by William Henry Bishop; "The Book of Hours," by E. R. Sill; "A Marsh Island," by Sarah Orne Jewett; "The Head of Niobe," by William H. Hayne; "The Mother of Turgeneff," by Clara Barnes Martin; "A Country Gentleman," by M. O. W. Oliphant; "Time in Shakespeare's Comedies," by Henry A. Clapp; "The New Portfolio," by Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Two Historic Americans," "Miss Thomas' Poems," "Carlyle in London."

From the publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, New York, we have the "North American Review" for March. The papers in this leading Review of the continent are: "Future Retribution," by Archdeacon F. W. Farrar; "The Moral Aspects of Vivisection," by Prof. Noah K. Davis; "Buddhist Charity," by Prof. F. Max Muller; "The Revival of Sectionalism," by Murat Halstead; "Mind in Men and Animals," by George John Romanes; "The Use and Abuse of Titles," by President D. C. Gilman; "Speculation in Politics," by Judge John A. Jameson; "Railway Land Grants," by John W. Johnston.

"Cassell's Family Magazine" for March is at hand from Cassell & Co., New York and London. It is freely illustrated. In no magazine of like size do we know of any such variety of matter being presented. We have story and science, poetry and music, art and fashion, physiology, astronomy and social philosophy, home decoration and literary criticism, fable and fact, geographic sketches and floriculture, labor debates, educational articles and law guidance—all this within the compass of a few pages, but every one of which is rich entertainment.

From Macmillan & Co., London and New York, we have "Macmillan's Magazine" for February. Its articles are of profound interest. The leading papers are: "The Life of John Eliot," by John Morley; "On an Old Song," by W. H. Lecky; "A Canadian Holiday," by Frederick Pollock; "The City Companies," "Village Life in South America," "Lord Tennyson's 'Becket,'" "A Millionaire's Cousin," Chapters IV.—VI; "Review of the Month."

The March number of "Cassell's Magazine of Art" [New York] contains an article by Helen Zimmern upon "Artists' Homes," in which the residence of Frank Holl, South Hampstead, is described and engravings of the principal rooms given. Rev. F. G. Brown furnishes another lecture upon "The Early Sculptured Stones in England," which is accompanied with nine illustrations. These and other contents will prove of interest to the reader.

The "St. Nicholas" for March is a fine number of this interesting magazine for the young people. New stories are published, and the illustrations are profuse and attractive. An interesting story is given from the pen of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka about "The Children of the Cold," an account of the habits and modes of living of the young Eskimo. [Century Company, New York.]

I. S. Packard, 805 Broadway, New York, has commenced the publication of a monthly magazine intended for study and instructing of short-hand writing, based upon the Munson system, and which system is but a slight departure from Pitman's. The magazine is about one-half published in phonographic style. Subscription $2 per year.

The "Chicago Ledger" is the name of a new weekly literary paper published in that city. It contains original stories and selected stories, together with a large amount of choice reading upon miscellaneous subjects. "The Great Beresford Fraud" is the name of the serial story now being published in it as of special literary attraction.

A coyote that has been plaguing the ranchers in the vicinity of Red Bluff met with its death in a singular manner a few nights ago. Being pursued by dogs, it dashed through a barbed-wire fence and was so lacerated by the barbs that it bled to death before morning., the dogs having given up the chase at the fence.

FOR fifty years the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of Cutler Bros. & Co., Boston, stands unrivaled for Colds and Consumption.

Santa Maria has a population of 700.

CHANGED DAILY FOR THE RED HOUSE.

TO-DAY AND MONDAY,

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

HOSIERY!

OUR EASTERN BUYER HAS FORWARDED TO US

200 DOZEN

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

HOSE!

Sample lots: all full-finished, in solid and fancy colors. The designs are new and pretty. The regular value of these Hose are 50 cents, but having been purchased under the real value,

They will be sold at 25c. per pair.

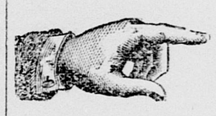
Among the many BARGAINS we are now receiving daily, we have to offer MONDAY a line of NEW SPRING STYLES of

GINGHAMS!

IN PLAIN AND BROKEN CHECKS, AT

5 cents per yard!

—ALSO—



Spring Calicoes!

IN NEW DESIGNS, AT

4 cents per yard!

C. H. GILMAN,

PROPRIETOR

RED HOUSE,

Nos. 714 and 716 J street, and 713 and 715 Oak Avenue, Sacramento.

SAMUEL JELLY,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

No. 432 J street, Sacramento. ja3-3p

ORANGE TREES!

WE SHALL RECEIVE A FEW HUNDRED ORANGE TREES ABOUT THE 1st FEBRUARY, of the following Choice Varieties, viz: "Konah," "Naval," "Mediterranean Sweet," "Figgida Sweet" and "Malta Blood." Send orders at once to C. W. REED & CO. Tree Yard: Second street, near C. P. Passenger Depot. ja15-3p

KLUNE & FLOBERG,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS, 428 J street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS. Repairing in all its branches a Specialty, under MR. FLOBERG. Agents for ROCKFORD WATCH COMPANY. ja6-3p

J. G. DAVIS, 411 K st., Sacramento.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc

Country orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. 03-3p

NEW GOODS! STYLISH GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

JUST IN STOCK,

Five Car-loads of Assorted Furniture!

RIGHT FROM THE FACTORY.

I can quote the Lowest Price on every line. Get my prices, and compare them with any other House before you buy. Come to my store, and you will find goods and prices that will astonish you.

JOHN BREUNER,

Nos. 604, 606 and 608 K STREET,.....[n9-3ptf].....SACRAMENTO

H. WACHHORST,

Leading Jeweler of Sacramento.

Agent and Direct Importer of the Celebrated PATEK PHILIPPE & CO. WATCHES!—THE BEST IN THE WORLD. SIGN: THE TOWN CLOCK.

No. 315 J street (north side),.....[ja24-3ptf].....between Third and Fourth, Sacramento.

J. B. WHITE, The Grocer,

KEEPS THE CHOICEST MEAL. EXTRA WHITE CORN MEAL. EXTRA YELLOW CORN Meal. Eastern Buckwheat Flour. Eastern Oat Meal. All in want of Choice Goods should give him a trial at his new store,

720 K st., bet. Seventh and Eighth. d12-3p1m

CLIDDEN 2-point Barb Wire,
CLIDDEN 4-point Barb Wire,
SCOTT 4-point Barb Wire,
Fence Staples.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co HARDWARE,

BLACKSMITHS' SUPPLIES,
SPORTING GOODS, ROLLER SKATES

Nos. 220 to 226 K st., Sacramento. fl8-tf

HOTEL TO RENT

THE WELL-KOWN

FIFTH-STREET HOTEL

Centrally located on Fifth street, between J and K, Sacramento. Contains 48 rooms, and has recently been put in good condition. Will be rented low to a good tenant.

APPLY TO

A. LEONARD & SON,

1014 Fourth street, Sacramento. fe18-3p1m

CHOICE

Foothill Land!

—AT—

$9 Per Acre!

160 ACRES OF GOOD FRUIT AND VINE Land, 2½ miles from Rocklin, Placer county. Estimated to have 400 Cords of Wood on the Land. Part of purchase money can stand.

W. P. COLEMAN,

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

NO. 325 J STREET,.....SACRAMENTO.

VIRGIN LAND TO LET ON SHARES.

4,000 Acres, in Blocks of 160 Acres and Upwards.

THE SOIL IS OF RICHEST ALLUVIUM, AND will yield enormous crops of grain. The tract is Overflowed Meadow Land, in Sutter county, 13 miles from Marysville and 5 miles from Sacramento river. No river currents and no tule.

Magnificent levees are about completed, which will secure the land from overflow, and it will be leased for coming season on very favorable terms to good tenants. Long leases on shares will be given if desired. Applications should be sent in immediately to GEO. J. SPECHT, Engineer Sutter County Land Company, United States Hotel, Marysville, who will show the land, or to GEO. THEOBALD, JR., Secretary Sutter County Land Company, 410 California street, San Francisco. d12-3ptf

ROLLER SKATES.

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND of the HENLEY RINK AND CLUB, BARNEY & BERRY, VINEYARD "A. C." and "S. C.," and other makers. Great reduction on English breech-loading Shot-guns, Colts, Marlin and Ballard Rifles.

94 HENRY ECKHARDT, 523 K st., Sacramento

VINEYARD RINK SKATES.

ALSO, A. C. AND S. C. CLUB Skates. Agents for the Star Rink and Club skates. Send for Catalogue. WIESTER & CO., 17 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal. fe7-1m

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY............FEBRUARY 28, 1885

WEATHER REPORT.

All Observations Taken on the 75th Meridian (Eastern) Time.

SIGNAL OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, SACRAMENTO, February 27, 1885. } 11 P. M. (Eastern time), 75th meridian; 8 P. M. (Pacific time), 120th meridian.

Place of observation.	Barom. Hight....	Barom. Change in 8 hours	Ther. Exposed..	Ther. Change in 24 hour	Direction wind and velocity...	Rain 24 hours..	Weather.......
Tatoosh....	30.39	—.09	44	+2	W.	.08	Cloudy
P. Angeles	30.46	.00	42	+2	S.	......	Cloudy
Olympia....	30.13	—.23	41	+2	Calm 0	......	Cloudy
Ft Canby..	30.46	—.06	42	—2	N.	.01	Cloudy
Astoria.....	......	......	....	....	....	......	....
Portland..	30.42	—.06	42	—2	N.	......	Clear
Roseburg.	29.80	—.04	43	—4	N. W.	.01	Clear
Mendocn	30.17	—.02	51	+3	N. 20	......	Clear
Red Bluff.	30.16	.00	63	+6	N. 16	......	Clear
Sacrmnto.	30.08	—.02	59	+3	N. W. 6	......	Clear
S. Fran......	30.11	—.02	58	+5	N. W. 8	......	Clear
L. Angels.	30.06	+.01	54	+1	W.	......	Clear
S. Diego..	30.03	+.01	52	—4	N. W.	......	Clear

Maximum temperature, 70.0; minimum, 50.0.
JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, February 27th.—Indications for California: Fair weather.

ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Tivoli—"Perplexity," Matinee and Evening.
Military Soiree—At Armory Hall To-night.
Republican Primary Convention—March 5th.
Republicans of Precinct 4½—Attention.
Pioneers' Monthly Meeting—To-night.
Loan Exhibition, March 16th.

Auction.

Administrator's Sale this Morning—Omnibus, etc.

Business Advertisements.

Assignee's Sale of Personal Property.
Notice—Purchase of a Store Stock.
Brick House for Sale.
To Let—Large Front Room.
House to Let—420 L Street.
Wanted—Girl for General Housework.
Lost—A Young Greyhound.
Farms for Sale—Sweetser & Alsip.
Wanted—An Intelligent Lad.
Notice—To the Public.
Weinstock & Lubin—Hosiery and Underwear.
Red House—Hosiery for Old and Young.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FINE HORSE-CAR.—There has recently been constructed at the railroad works, and is now in the paint shop there receiving the finishing touches, a very fine car for the use of J. B. Haggin in transporting his horses. It somewhat resembles a baggage car, having two side doors and also end doors. A ventilator extends the full length of the roof, as in a passenger car. It has accommodations for twelve horses, each being furnished with a separate stall, and all of the stalls padded thoroughly, and handsomely as well, on the sides and rear end. The four stalls on each side are permanent, and in the center of the car, between the two rows, is a passageway, so arranged that it can be converted into similar stalls at a moment's notice. The horses at either end of the car face each other—three with their backs to the locomotive and three facing it—and the gangway between furnishes room for the men in charge to move about, and for the storage of feed, etc. The stalls are so arranged that they can be cleaned without moving the horse out; and, in fact, the entire design is very complete in all respects. The car has been named "Rancho del Paso."

A VALUABLE BOOK.—There has just been received from the State Printing Office a valuable book, compiled by Thomas L. Thompson, Secretary of State. It is a complete review of the State and county governments, giving the name of each officer, his politics, salary, date of election, and when his term will expire; also, all the Commissioners of the different State institutions, with their Postoffice address; the judicial and legislative departments, both State and national; a complete list of Commissioners of Deeds for California, and where located; also, a list of Notaries Public that were acting on January 1, 1885, by counties, with the dates at which their terms expire; the vote for the highest and lowest candidate for Presidential Elector on each ticket in each precinct in the State at the last election, in tabulated form; the vote for Representatives in Congress, in the same manner; also, the aggregate population of California, by counties, according to the United census of 1880.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners was held last evening. Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. On motion, the pay-roll for the month of February was allowed and ordered paid. On motion, the following bills were duly allowed: Charles Barnes, $4; Sacramento *Bee*, $1; Bidwell & Cook, $3 65; George Schroth, $2 17; J. P. McManus, $55; S. Sturmier, $1 50; George W. Young, $1 50; Billingsley & Co., $1 50; John Hollingsworth, $14 52; Neubourg & Lages, $3 60; Keating & Fagan, $24 75; E. A. Beardslee, $10; Sullivan & Ravekes, $3 15; Whittier, Fuller & Co., $3 80; M. McElaney, $15; Weizel & Son, $2 50; Van Voorhies & Co., $2; Nixon & Wheeler, $5; Myers & Barber, $6 86; Bee Hive Store, $4 70; C. H. Krebs & Co., $1; Capital Gas Company, $27 40. Reports of the different Foremen for the month of February were received and placed on file.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.—The Governor yesterday signed the following pardons: Lee Yoat, convicted at the January term, 1881, of the Superior Court of San Francisco, of murder in the first degree, and sentenced for the term of his natural life. The Board of Prison Commissioners recommended that an immediate pardon be granted on the ground that he was dying of consumption, and his friends have agreed to send him back to China should he survive sufficiently long. T. A. Hanson, convicted at the May term of the Superior Court, 1884, of San Francisco, of the crime of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. The Board of Prison Commissioners recommended the pardon on the ground that he had borne an excellent name and character prior to his arrest, had clearly no criminal intent in the matter and was convicted and sentenced as above through his own ignorance.

ANOTHER TENDER.—State Controller Dunn, on the 9th of February, issued a requisition upon the Treasurer of San Diego county, requiring him, within twenty days from its receipt, to pay into the State Treasury the amount of State funds due from that county. The requisition was received by the County Treasurer on the 13th, four days after it was issued. He immediately started his deputy for Sacramento, with coin sufficient, together with the certificate of special deposit issued be ex-State Treasurer, January, to make the required amount. This was yesterday tendered the State Treasurer, who would not accept the certificate. The twenty days will be up on Wednesday, March 4th. The deputy does not know what to do in the premises, and has telegraphed for instructions.

THE TIVOLI.—The Tivoli will in the future be run by the Eldred Brothers, who promise the theater-going public that many new and chaste attractions will be presented, new talent, new plays, and a good standard adhered to. "Perplexity" has been played throughout the week to good business. It will be presented at the matinee this afternoon and again this evening. It is a highly amusing comedy of four acts, depicting hilarious scenes from every day life, and gives every one in the play an opportunity to do good acting. If one wants to have "a good laugh" and enjoy an evening of genuine fun, he should not fail to see "Perplexity."

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—On Thursday, March 5th, by order of Court, on the premises at Brighton, George W. Chesley, assignee of the estate of S. H. Pugh, insolvent, will sell a lot of personal property, consisting in part as follows: One wagon, one buggy, double and single harness, telescope, counter scales, fountain, mirror, fancy vases, bar and fixtures, groceries, chairs, tables, silver watch, etc.

LAND PATENTS

Remaining on File in the United States Land Office.

Ed. F. Taylor, Register, reports the following list of patents remaining on file in the United States Land Office. Parties entitled to their possession are specially requested to apply for them. Any one holding the duplicate receipt issued at the date the entry was made, can obtain the patent of corresponding number, by forwarding the same to his office. Should the receipt be lost or destroyed, the patent can be obtained by forwarding to the office an affidavit showing such fact, and stating that the party applying is the owner of the land:

John Allison, Thomas Arcia, Maria M. Andrews, Antonio Augustine, William J. Armstrong, Byron Alger, George Anderson, Rolin W. Abby, William Bennett, Anne Buckley, Calvin Burns, John Bolander, Daniel H. Bonham, Ellis L. Ball, Madison M. Barton, George Bullard, Evarst A. Brown, Humphrey P. Burns, Jules Boyer, Samuel E. Badger, William Henry Baker, George Blain, Ezra Bigelo, John P. Bane, Adolf Benitz, James Burrows, Duane Baldwin, Thomas Barber, Andrew S. Bryant, Thomas J. Boswell, James Brownell, S. P. Baris, Harry Barling, Theodore Brown, Anthony Bondie, Alfred Berrisford, Michael Butler, John Boyd, Antonio Bottini, Giovanni Belluomini, Frederick Borchert, Catherine Ann Cleary, Francis A. Crabtree, Daniel W. Chichester, Luigi Casassa, Asa S. Camp, Spencer V. Carter, Warren G. J. Carpenter, Christopher Connoly, Lemuel Q. Clayborn, Jay Conklin, Henry Campbell, Garrett Cavanaugh, James A. Cunningham, Andrew J. Crain, Mary Cook, John P. Colam, James Carter, William Cory, John Cruson, Pietro Cola, Henry Colette, Charles J. Cole, John Cantrell, Juigi Cella, James Culbertson, John A. Carlock, Edward Court, James H. Cross, William Cato, Alfred Case, John Cox, N. H. H. Cornell, Robert H. Cummings, John B. Chinn, Lorenzo D. Cole, Antonio Capurro, John E. Chesrown, Alexander Culbertson, James Cunningham, Thomas Canniff, Derby H. Cantrell, Maria Dooley, Thomas Darnall, William D. Dufrene, David P. Dickinson, Laurence Dickinson, Vicivious Dodson, James Dean, H. R. Dunham, James W. Dickie, Thomas Deviny, Francis Domanski, John B. Davis, John T. Dickey, John Eustler, Samuel W. Emmonds, Morris S. Eastwood, Andrew Ellicott, Webster Emery, Conrad Etzel, Robert L. Erwin, James W. Edwards, John Elsworth, Henry Erwin, (2) Peter Erickson, John Farewell, (2) Charles J. Finley, Commodore P. Flora, Floyd Farrar, James H. Franklin, Perry G. Fisk, Luke Fannon, Thomas Fitzgerald, George Fisher, George Griesbach, Antonio Garibaldi, Martin S. Gilbert, Domenico Giannini, Francois Goffinet, Levi Gardner, Thomas H. Gartlin, Olivia S. Gassaway, George Gale, Martin Girard, Antonio Giannini, Giacomo M. Giannini, A. Gardner, Warran S. Gilmore, Ephrem Genest, Elia Giannarini, William C. Glidden, Fred. Getchell, Lewis J. Gardner, Martha A. Gill, Francisco Guidici, Joseph L. Grout, Carlo Giuliani, Domenico Gilardi, James B. Gordon, Bartley Gillies, Sebastiano Genaro, George W. Giffen, James M. Mouston, Edgar E. Hulbert, Michael J. Higgins, Frank E. Hughes, Walter S. Hobart (2) Charles H. Hicks, James Heath, Daniel Heryford, John Hawks, John C. Howard, Sarah Huber, Israel W. Heile, Charles E. Hart, Heirs of Alonzo C. Ham, Rachel Hudson, Hiller J. Hibbard, Jacob Hicks, Jacob Hoehn, David B. Henderson, Jerome A. Hall, Rudolph A. Huysink, Francis T. Hill, L. S. Herrick, Charles Hogan, James Harrigan, George Hodges, Benjamin Hashbrook, Samuel B. Haney, Aretus H. Hall, William R. Heaton, Basilio Jeemini, Julius Johnson, Carter Jackson, Matthew Johnson, Jr., David J. Jones, William H. Jones, Joseph S. Jones, Owen R. Jones, Henry H. Johnson, Manuel G. Jackson, Hans Jacobsen, John Kneeland, John H. Kneeland, (2) Charles Klus, Isaacs Kellar, Frederick Kellar, Warren B. Keays, David B. Keyes, Christian Kier, Moses B. Karr, Nicholas Laners, Joseph W. Leach, Biaggio Lagomarsino, John Lightfield, Pierre Le Cam, Samuel Longabaugh, Osgood D. Lang, Thomas J. Leach, Daniel W. Lewis, David G. Lake, Thomas Loynachan, Robert W. Lochart, Harrison McCamly, Humphrey McCollum, Lewis Bloom Meyers, William Murray, Nelson Mudget, Jonas Missmore, George W. McKee, William Marrs, James Mitchell, Timothy McCarty, Jr., John A. McKeon, Christian Meiss, William McCumsey, Andrew Monroe, William H. Murphy, William Mullinex, Heirs of J. W. Mullinex, George W. Metcalf, Charles G. McPheeters, John McNair, Harvey K. Miller, John McNulty, George W. Mellinger, John S. McGaffee, Marshall McElwain, Amos M. Morril, Samuel C. Morse, Dennis J. F. Murphy, Peter McQuade, John W. Morris, Orlando S. Moore, Henry Morten, Stefano Mori, Francisco Massoni, Alexander McIntosh, Noah H. Marling, Charles P. Meyers, George W. Morse, Samuel McFarland, Johan H. Magelitz, James McCarty, John McMackin, Job C. McMaster, John J. Nietseke, John Henry Nicholas, John Nelson, Daniel S. Neff, Daniel P. Neff, David W. Owen, Henry L. Owen, Carboni Orzali, Charles Olsen, Joseph Oswald, Sheldon P. Olmstead, Ralph A. Olmstead, Henry Obermeyer, Steward Perkins, John Pinczinski, A. P. Pool, Jr., Joseph Patueande, Matilda Phillips, Rollin C. Park, Artemas Pratt, Jacob Paul, Joseph Pinard, James Phillips, Aaron D. Park, (2) Richard Philbrick, Henry P. Phillips, William B. Robertson, George D. Rodney, Abel Richey, Wilbur Reed, John J. Rinehart, Simon Reedecker, John N. Robinson, Augustus Rother, George W. Richardson, Thomas Roberts, Munson S. Robinson, I. N. Ritchie, Alexander H. Reavis, Charles C. Ragsdale, Thomas Reilly, Heirs of Edward Smith, Edward F. Shaw, Joseph Shelton, William Shaw, John Fitz Simmons, Jesse Samis, John Sopher, Jacob Stucke, Calvin Snodderly, Robert McClellan Spike, Charles G. Sprague, Theodore Schwartz, Andrew J. Smith, Robert L. Simpson, Henry A. Starks, Daniel Snow, Joseph E. Soucheran, William Shell, Gustavus Schulte, William Shelton, George Sheriff, Joseph E. Simmons, Edgar E. Scott, Thomas J. Stark, William Thompson, Robert Tofft, Daniel D. Thrasher, William A. Tisdale, Heirs of L. Thompson, Pasquale Toneti, Lawrence J. Tofft, William W. Trask, Guiseppi Turre, George H. Tabler, E. W. Towle, Joseph Thomas, William O. Thomas, Christopher Thou, William H. Uren, John E. Ursin, Lorenzo Van Gieson, John Van Gieson, Enos Vance, John A. Vance, Vincent Varozza, Peter Vallem, Robert B. Warner, Edward Wiley, James S. Whitney, Anna J. Weaver, Henry A. White, Jonathan B. Wiseman, Louisa M. Wing, Andrew B. Wilson, Charles P. Wincnell, Martin G. Walker, Norman G. Wheeler, Elizabeth M. R. Webster, Enos S. Whitcomb, Frederick Westmorland, James E. Woodward, Peter R. Willot, John Woodward, John Williamson, John Welcom, John T. Whitney, John W. Witt, John Weber, Josias Winter, Washington Young, Peter Yeger.

Apportionment of School Funds.

County Superintendent of Public Schools Charles E. Bishop has made the following apportionment to the several school districts of this county of the $62,200 52 received from the State school fund:

Name of dist.	Amt.	Name of dist.	Amt.
Alabama	$337 61	Sylvan	$379 11
American	295 61	Sutter	671 72
American Riv.	383 11	Stone House	302 61
Alder Creek	306 11	San Joaquin	302 61
Brighton	358 61	Victory	407 61
Brown	334 11	Wilson	316 61
Buckeye	309 61	West Union	348 11
Capital	390 11	Washington	393 61
Carroll	344 61	Laguna	329 61
Center	330 61	Mokelumnes	295 61
Davis	306 11	Roberts	302 61
Enterprise	337 61	Pacific	341 11
Elder Creek	309 61	Walnut Grove	358 61
Excelsior	314 61	San Juan	304 11
Elk Grove	379 11	Grand Island	333 61
Franklin	327 11	Georgiana	334 11
Freeport	355 11	Reese	341 11
Florin	379 61	Highland	299 11
Galt	1,075 83	Nye	264 11
Grant	316 61	Natoma	209 05
Granite	1,096 83	Courtland	330 61
Hicksville	323 61	Hutson	116 03
Isleton	323 61	Union	242 78
Jackson	355 11	Oak Grove	239 28
Kenney	393 61	White Rock	242 78
Lisbon	323 61	Rio Vista	49 52
Lee	320 11	Slough	16 50
Lincoln	306 11	Brannan	242 78
Michigan Bar	330 61	Carson Creek	228 78
Onisbo	313 11	Carson Ck. j'nt	197 07
Prairie	323 61	Sacramento	40,234 88
Point Pleasant	320 11	Contingent f'd	1 27
Pleasant Grove	365 61		
Richland	306 11	Total	$62,200 52
Rhoades	320 11		

TO ARRIVE.—Mr. E. B. Merrill is pleased to announce to his patrons that his first invoice of French and English suitings will arrive in time to be placed in stock on Monday morning. Those who call early will have choice in a rare selection. No neater or more elegant goods were ever placed on the market. With Capital Woolen Mills, 822 J street. *

SKATING RINK.—Music and special mile race for a purse of $100 between Messrs. Fox and Kidder to-night (Saturday). *

BRIEF NOTES.

This is the last day for quail killing this season.

One carload of immigrants arrived this morning.

The Sacramento river has receded to 16 feet 1 inch.

The Arlington, Girard & Wyatt minstrel troupe left yesterday for Stockton.

The pay car arrived here yesterday and settled with the railroad employes.

The fast freight system between the Atlantic and Pacific goes into operation to-morrow.

The Sacramento Electric Light Company has repaired its machinery, and is ready to do all the lighting it has contracted for.

Red sunsets are again attracting attention in this locality. Last evening the red light in the western horizon lasted until after 7 o'clock.

The Mapleson Opera Company, including Miss Emma Nevada, will pass through to-morrow, en route for San Francisco from Salt Lake.

The regular weekly meeting of the Four-and-a-half Republican Club will be held at East End Hall, Eighteenth and M streets, this evening at 8 o'clock.

George W. Chesley, administrator of the estate of S. B. Segur, deceased, will sell at Wilson's stables at 10 A. M. to-day an omnibus and a set of double harness.

Two carloads of yearling and two-year-old thoroughbred horses came up from Palo Alto ranch yesterday, en route for Governor Stanford's ranch at Vina.

A son of Judge Daly, of Antelope, aged 13 or 14 years, fell from this horse yesterday afternoon, fracturing his arm. He was brought to the city last evening for surgical treatment.

The call of the Republican City Central Committee for a primary election next Wednesday, and a City Convention on the following day, is published in another column, together with the polling places, officers of election, etc.

At the sale of property for delinquent taxes in Woodland two or three days ago, the Sheriff was unable to dispose of a tract of 640 acres for the taxes and costs. In Sacramento, however, a square inch of a piece of property was deemed sufficient.

There was about as much damage done by water at the City Hall on the occasion of the fire yesterday morning as there was by the fire, and a large amount of plastering will have to be replaced. The total damage will amount to two or three hundred dollars.

Deputy Sheriff Wilson brought up from San Francisco last evening, en route to the State Prison at Folsom, Frank Livingston, who is to serve ten years for burglary in the second degree; and Julius Francis Lafayette, fifteen years, for burglary in the first degree. Julius Francis was sent from Sacramento about five years ago for burglary.

There was no session of the Police Court yesterday. There were no new cases, and the only continued case on the calendar was that of Daniel Manning, previously convicted of visiting an opium den. He was to have been sentenced yesterday, but, on account of the good service he performed at the fire yesterday morning, he was allowed to go on his own recognizance until to-day.

A special train took up to Tehama yesterday one passenger coach, and also two to Red Bluff, to be run as special trains to-day, with baggage cars attached, to convey Chinamen to Chico to attend a grand celebration of some sort which takes place there to-day. The Tehama and Red Bluff Celestials do not appear to be on first-class terms of friendship, and in consequence each party has a train by itself.

Yesterday, in Department One of the Superior Court, Edward Friel was convicted of burglary in the second degree in robbing the premises of Mrs. J. E. Smith some months ago, and will receive sentence next Monday. John Davis and Ah Luie, who on Thursday pleaded guilty of burglary, were sentenced to terms in the State Prison at Folsom, the former going for three years and the latter for two.

Miss Mamie Lyons, sister of John H. Lyons, whose remains were dug up from their resting place in the cemetery by George D. Gardner, called upon the Governor yesterday, having heard that there was a petition being circulated for Gardner's pardon, and urged him not to reduce his term of one year. The Governor intimated that he had not received such a petion, and consequently it was too early for him to make any expression regarding it.

Complaints have been filed at Woodland against R. H. Beamer, Tax Collector of Yolo county, restraining him from selling lands in Road District No. 1 (including the town of Washington) for delinquent special tax. The complainants are R. S. Carey, J. T. and G. W. Carey, A. B. Case and A. A. Krull. The object of the suits is to cancel, annul and set aside the special tax and declare it to be illegal, void, etc., and to perpetually restrain the Tax Collector from selling the lands belonging to the plaintiffs for the said special road tax, which was levied for the purpose of repairing the levee above Washington. The complainants object to the tax in the first place, and, since the failure of the levee work, object more strongly. It is said that not much more than half of the $9,000 levied has been collected.

The Loan Exhibition.

A large meeting of ladies in the interest of the Loan Exhibition, was held yesterday at 2 P. M. at the parlors of Mrs. Figg, Mrs. Governor Stoneman and Mrs. Mayor Brown presiding. A quorum of the Museum Directory were present, D. Lubin presiding. Reports of progress were made by Mrs. Stoneman, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Irvine, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Woodson, Mrs. Cummings, Mrs. Figg, Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Hurd, Mrs. Porter for Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Weinstock, Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Faris and others. The reports were very gratifying, and the ladies unanimously decided that there was perfect assurance of the success of the scheme. Such lists of rare, old, curious, historic articles and scientific objects, were read, as gave guaranty that the collection will be one of rare novelty, value and interest. They testify, too, to the broad public spirit underlying the work. The ladies arranged to canvass during the next six days, and to meet again on Friday at 2 P. M., at the same place, to hand in their lists finally, and begin the collection of the articles, with the assistance of O. P. Dodge, whom the Directors elected Superintendent of the Exhibition. Mr. Dodge examined the lower hall of the Crocker Gallery, and reported it well adapted to the hanging of paintings, and there will now be received, where meritorious. The ladies voted to open the exhibition March 16th, at 7:30 P. M., and keep it open day and evening, one week, with orchestral music at night. They fixed the price of single admission at 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents; children unaccompanied by guardian or parents not to be admitted, and no complimentary or free tickets to be issued. Seanson tickets, admitting the purchaser at all times, were fixed at two dollars. The ladies added Mrs. W. A. Henry, Mrs. Butterfield, Mrs. W. M. Lyon, Mrs. George Taylor, Mrs. Gogings, Mrs. C. W. Clarke and Mrs. J. N. Porter to the General Committee, and assigned them to district work. A committee was appointed to invite Governor Stoneman to open the exhibition with an appropriate address. Regret was expressed that any citizen should have felt slighted at not having been invited to aid in the work, for nothing of the kind was intentional, and general and specific invitations have been repeatedly extended. The gathering of exhibits is to begin several days before the exhibition opens, a receipt will be given for each article, and the desire was expressed that all would be ready to deliver the articles, or such as choose to bring them, promptly, as there will be several thousand to collect and arrange. Cases are to be provided for all articles needing them, and be put under lock and key and kept under constant watch. The ladies requested that if any having articles that will add to the collection should not be called upon, that they will notify some of the committee, as it will be impossible to visit every house.

TO-DAY Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Hose, full-finished, 25 cents; misses' and children's fancy full-finished hose, 25 cents. Red House. *

CALL for Ruhstaller's Pilsener Felsen Beer—the best made. *

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. O. Harvey, of Galt, came to the city yesterday.

Frank Noble left yesterday for Elk Grove, to spend a few days.

J. N. Evans and wife, of Reno, are visiting friends in this city.

B. Connor and wife, of this city, are visiting friends in Red Bluff.

W. W. Ward, of Marysville, returned home yesterday from here.

Charles Sherman, of Chico, came down yesterday, going to Stockton.

Mrs. Creed Haymond returned to San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

M. D. Fairchild, of Rocklin, Placer county, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. W. W. Marvin, Jr., was among yesterday's passengers from Los Angeles.

Captain F. D. Shirland, of Newcastle, went down to San Francisco yesterday.

Arthur Brown returned yesterday from inspecting the new railroad bridge at Cape Horn.

A. J. Binney, of Marysville, passed through yesterday, en route to San Francisco.

James Clark, of Elko, and H. L. Hoppin, of Winnemucca, are at the Capital Hotel.

Mrs. Richard Bayne, of Colusa, is visiting Sacramento, the guest of Miss Susie Russell.

F. McMorry, a former resident of Sacramento, now living at the Bay, was in town yesterday.

Charles A. Garter, of Red Bluff, who had been spending a few days here, went home yesterday.

The City Guard Social Club will give another of their popular soirees at Armory Hall this evening.

Ex-Senator Glasco k, of Colusa county, accompanied by his wife, has gone on a visit to New Orleans.

Mrs. John Daggett, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor, is in Sacramento and will remain until the end of the session of the Legislature.

Mrs. James Riley, of this city, and Mrs. Sol. Runyon, of Courtland, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Wm. Lockhart, near Elk Grove, who is lying dangerously ill.

Miss Kate Doughterty, who fell while descending the stairs from the Assembly Chamber Wednesday afternoon, and was considerably bruised, left for San Francisco yesterday afternoon.

Among the passengers for San Francisco yesterday afternoon were Chief Engineer Dave Scannell, of the San Francisco Fire Department; Israel Luce, of this city; John Macomber, of Folsom, and Chris. Buckley, of San Francisco.

Miss Annie H. Davis, of this city, received the prize at the Woodland masquerade ball Wednesday evening, for the best dressed lady. The name was wrongly announced in the Woodland papers as Miss Mamie Woods. The prize was a beautiful fur cape, and the character a "Gypsy Countess."

Arrivals at the Golden Eagle Hotel yesterday: Mrs. J. N. Fredendell, Cheyenne; Thos. Phillips, W. T. Browne, Stockton; Wm. B. Calverts, San Francisco; H. Kellogg, Norwalk, O.; E. L. Colnon, Stockton; Fred. A. Taft, Truckee; J. T. Murray, P. A. Murphy, A. U. Guptill, Chas. T. Henley, A. C. Freeman and wife, Miss Freeman, San Francisco; William Banning, Wilmington; A. H. Rose, Oakland.

In the city yesterday: J. T. McIntosh, Chico; W. G. Brown, Nicolaus; A. M. Johnson, Etna; J. V. Ellis, San Francisco. John C. Gray and wife, Oroville; Eugene S. Dord, Oakland; Joseph Rose and Peter Hansen, Walnut Grove; B. O. Burrows, Pleasant Grove; D. Forin, Coloma; Wm. Linton, Auburn; H. W. Chandler, Courtland; W. A. Murphy, Deer Creek; M. J. Talbot, Michigan Bar; J. W. Bennett, Frank Brown, Wm. Swales, Oliver Sanders, Cosumnes.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

The State's collection of minerals was shipped to the World's Fair at New Orleans Friday. There are eighty-seven cases in all.

Six Lutheran families arrived from Illinois Saturday, as the advance guard of a colony of 500 families for Shasta county.

It is rumored that the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will put on a line of steamers between San Diego and this port, until they have made connection by rail with this city.

The boiler-makers at the Risdon Iron Works, who held out because a non-striking boiler-maker was retained, have taken him into the Union as a member, preliminary to returning to work. The same course has been considered by boiler-makers at the Union Iron Works.

Director Dean is compelling the practice of the fire-drill in all the schools, and insists that classes shall be drilled until they become perfectly familiar with all its details, so that, in cases of sudden alarm, the children can safely make their escape from the school building.

John Harrold, the well-known brewer, of the firm of Lyon & Co., North Beach, died Thursday. He was a native of New York, aged 54 years. He was an early settler in this State, and was once very wealthy. He was one of the founders of the Republican party in this State. He was once a member of the Board of Supervisors. He was noted for his great liberality.

Superintendent J. A. Fillmore, of the Central Pacific, and Dr. J. W. Keeney cannot leave at present for New Orleans, as was anticipated, owing to business demands upon Mr. Fillmore's time. Mr. Fillmore is the only principal official of the Central and Southern Pacific left in town to transact the companies' business, every other official of the road having gone or a pleasure and business trip to New Orleans and the East.

Word was received at police headquarters Friday morning that the Santa Rosa postoffice was robbed during the night of $1,500 worth of stamps, besides money, the amount of which was not ascertained. Suspicion fell on two young men who, it was believed, would come to San Francisco. The ferry landings and cars were watched, but the suspects had evidently stopped off before coming here.

A post-mortem examination was held Thursday evening on the remains of J. O. Eldridge, and the doctors found that he had ossification of the heart, and the immediate cause of his death was aneurism. He was lying quietly in his bed, and resting very easily without any pain or apparent cessation, and quietly passed away—so easily that his attendants were not aware of it until a few moments after, his body remaining in the same position.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

[SPECIAL BY TELEGRAPH TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

PROMONTORY (Utah), February 27th.—The following overland passengers passed here to-day, to arrive in Sacramento March 1st.—Mrs. J. K. Dolan, San Luis Obispo; James Tucker and wife, Salt Lake; T. Price, O. D. Lambard, Hugh J. Mohan, Mrs. D. E. Boise, San Francisco; Mrs. Leavett Burnham, Omaha; Miss Campton, Toronto; S. B. Thorp, T. W. Lee and wife, New York; J. V. Kimber, Santa Barbara; H. R. Hamilton, Chicago; Mrs. T. H. White, California; C. Aldrick, Washington Territory; Mapleson's Opera Company.

NEWHALL, February 27th.—The following overland passengers passed Newhall to-day, to arrive in San Francisco February 28th: B. F. Chase and wife, Chicago; Miss Mollie McCarty, San Jose; Mrs. A. Downer and son, Arizona; H. E. Green, San Francisco; Miss M. L. Waters, San Bernardino; J. M. Bassett, Oakland; John Hagler, Fresno; John Feyenfish, Los Angeles; W. H. Grafton, Wisconsin; Mrs. Payson, U. S. A.; W. Ewing, Arizona; James Groves, St. Louis; A. Goodnough, Portland, Or.; C. N. Griffin, San Francisco; Mrt. D. R. Sterling, Iowa; R. Williams, Yuma; S. T. Raymer, New York; D. T Cole, Sierra Madre Villa; C. E. Chapman, J. D. French, E. E. Caswell, San Francisco; L. M. Skinner and wife, Milwaukee; J. W. Dorsey, Nevada; M. Levy, Oakland; W. Peck, Los Angeles; A. H. Payson, U. S. A.; Miss Parrott, San Francisco; C. L. Bruce, Los Angeles; J. S. Crum, Yuma; F. W. Krogh, Tucson; T. M. Francis and wife, Iowa; E. L. Eaton, Santa Ana, Cal.; Mrs. Staples, Arizona.

A GENEROUS OFFER.—The Neurotine supply Company, 1410 Octavia street, San Francisco, Cal., will, for the next 30 days, send to any address, charges paid, a *free sample* of the great remedy *Neurotine*. Parties ailing should send in their name and address at once, regardless of the nature of their disease, and receive a sample. So many are the weaknesses and diseases which a few doses of Neurotine has cured that persons noticing the result attribute to the remedy a miraculous power. *

FIFTY cases new goods placed in stock to-day, dress suitings, ginghams, sateens, prints, etc., etc. Red House. *

MERCHANDISE REPORT.

The following freight passed Ogden February 24th:

For Sacramento—Capital Furniture Company, 9 crates wood, 1 box fittings: Hall, Luhrs & Co., 1 box hardware, 170 boxes soap; Jones & Givens, 729 reels barbed wire; Lindley & Co., 10 barrels, 10 half barrels and 100 cases syrup, 1 case cigars, 1 box hardware; J. G. Davis, 4 boxes furniture; A. & A. Heilbron, 1 box hardware; Weinstock & Lubin, 14 cases hats, 1 case oilcloth, 2 cases flowers; W. D. Comstock, 13 boxes chairs; Waterhouse & Lester, 18 bundles shafts; Huntington, Hopkins & Co., 2 cases roller skates, 5 cases rivets; Adams, McNeill & Co., 10 boxes tobacco, 1 case cigars, 1 case hardware, 310 boxes soap; Booth & Co., 5 boxes and 5 packages tobacco, 10 cases baking powder, 10 cases britanniaware; Holman, Stanton & Co., 1 car plows and fixtures; A. A. Van Voorhies & Co., 1 case saddlery, 1 box leather; E. Lyon & Co., 1 bundle cotton goods; A. Coolot, 2 cases cigarettes; Hale Bros. & Co., 3 bales cotton goods; Baker & Hamilton, 1 box hardware; W. R. Strong, 2 cases dates; G. W. Chesley, 5 barrels whisky; J. J. Spieker, 1 box drugs.

For Auburn—W. S. Prosser, 1 crate castings.

For Nevada City—J. M. Jewett, 4 boxes powder.

For Chico—A. M. Barnard, 1 box harness, 1 bundle whips; W. Daly, 3 cases shoes; L. Cruze, 1 sewing machine.

For Grass Valley—W. C. Stokes, 1 barrel whisky; J. Hyman, 5 cases shoes.

For Redding—W. Weil, 2 barrels and ½ cask whisky; J. H. Cooper & Co., 1 sewing machine.

For Red Bluff—M. Ward, 8 cases boots and shoes.

For Marysville—White, Cooley & Co., 1 box chains, 4 boxes barn door hangers, 4 boxes hinges, 18 boxes nails, 1 box vises, 12 crowbars, 2 kegs staples, 3 boxes grindstone cranks, 11 boxes hardware, 1 box and 6 bundles saws, 1 box cuspidores, 1 box tinware, 4 boxes coffee mills, 2 boxes picks, 4 boxes tacks, 5 boxes stamped ware, 6 irons, 12 springs, 1 box wrenches, 1 bundle diggers; Wightman & Hampton, 1 box hardware, 2 boxes wire goods, 3 boxes japanware, 2 boxes irons, 1 keg nails, 1 box nails, 1 box rolling pins, 12 churns.

For Oroville—J. C. Gray, 1 box bath-tubs, 12 boxes nails, 1 box sad-irons, 5 boxes coffee mills, 4 bundles singletrees, 1 box saws.

For Stockton—E. W. Adelict, 11 boxes household goods, 1 buggy and fixtures; Sherbald & Co., 1 box clothing; J. Hansell, 1 box carriage springs; J. T. Hickenbotham, 7 bundles and 1 case spokes; Woods & Buckley, 1 bundle woolens; W. P. Miller, 6 bundles irons; Sylvester, Moye & Co., 27 boxes chairs, 2 boxes chairs, 2 boxes cribs; Southworth & Grattan, 7 barrels irons; H. H. Moore & Son, 2 boxes drugs.

The following freight passed New Orleans on the 20th:

For Sacramento—For Mebius & Co., 15 boxes and 6 packages tobacco; Lindley & Co., 30 boxes tobacco.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Christian Chapel, Eighth street, between N and O—Subject Sunday morning: "The True Basis of Christian Union." In this sermon Mr. Meloan will relate the remarkable experience of Mr. Brown in the union meeting. Evening service: "The Two Witnesses." *

M. E. Church South, Seventh street, be-tween J and K—The pastor, H. C. Christian, will preach morning and evening. Parents are requested to bring children in the morning. Every unconverted person cordially invited. A number have united with the Church. The meetings will continue each evening during the week. Rev. Mr. Boyns will assist the pastor next week. *

Preaching at the First Baptist Church by the pastor, A. J. Frost, in the morning and evening. Evening subject: "No Excuse for Not Being a Christian." Gospel meetings every night next week except Monday and Saturday. All are cordially invited. *

Calvary Baptist Church, I street, be-tween Twelfth and Thirteenth—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Herrick, at 10:45. Evening lecture at 7:30: "The Catacombs of Rome; an Underground City of the Living and the Dead for Three Hundred Years." Come and hear. *

St. Paul's Church, Eighth street, be-tween I and J—The Rev. Carroll M. Davis, rector. Litany and Holy Communion, 11 A. M. Sunday-school, 12:45 P. M. Evening prayer, 7 P. M. School, Sixteenth and N streets, at 3 P. M. *

Westminster Presbyterian Church, Sixth street, corner of L—The pastor, Rev. H. H. Rice, will preach on Sabbath at 10:45 A. M., and at the close of the service the sacrament of the Communion will be celebrated. At 7:30 P. M. Rev. Mr. Jones, Chinese evangelist, will preach on the Gospel work among Chinamen. All are invited. *

Congregational Church, Sixth Street, be-tween I and J—The pastor, Rev. W. C. Merrill, will preach to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. Subject: "Singleness of Purpose." Sunday-school at 12:15. Young people's praise service at 6:15. Evening service at 7. Subject: "Japan." *

Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day saints, corner Twenty-fourth and K streets—Preaching every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Sabbath-school at 12:30 P. M. Testimony meeting at 1:30 P. M. *

United Brethren Church, Corner Four-teenth and K streets.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:45 A. M. Come in with us and enjoy these services. *

Kingsley M. E. Church, Rev. C. McElvey, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. at the Perry Seminary building, I street, between Tenth and Eleventh. Sabbath-school at 12:15 P. M. No evening service while the church is being rebuilt. *

Sixth-street M. E. Church, between K and L—Rev. E. R. Dille, pastor, will preach at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning subject: "The Bad Logic of Unbelief." Evening: "A Rich Man's Epitaph"—a sermon for the times. Song service at 7. All are cordially invited. *

SUPERIOR COURT.

Department One—Van Fleet, Judge.

FRIDAY, February 27th.

People vs. Edward Friel, burglary—Jury returned a verdict of guilty of burglary in the second degree. Defendant ordered to appear for sentence next Monday.

People vs. John Davis, burglary—Defendant sentenced to three years in the State Prison at Folsom.

People vs. Ah Luie, burglary—Defendant sentenced to two years in the State Prison at Folsom.

Department Two—McFarland, Judge.

Mary S. Jones vs. Norman J. Stewart—Motion for continuance overruled and trial ordered proceeded with. Parties thereupon effect a compromise, and the case is dismissed without costs to either.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK SALES.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27, 1885.

MORNING SESSION.

Ophir	30c	Alta	25c
Mexican	30c	Benton	10c
G. & C.	75c	Andes	15c
C. Con. Va	40@45c	Navajo	1 10
Savage	1 50	Mono	1 45
Chollar	2 65@2 60	Con. Pacific	95c
Potosi	1 05	Crocker	3 75
H. & N.	5¼@5⅛	Peerless	3 25
S. Nev	35c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Navajo	1 10	Con. C. & Va	45@50c
Mt. Diablo	3 55	Savage	1 40@1 45
Holmes	4 60	Chollar	2 50
Bodie	2 20@2 25	Potosi	1 05
Mono	1 45@1 50	H. & N.	5@5 25
Peer	1 25	S. Nev	35@30c
Peerless	3@3 10	Confidence	75c
Crocker	3 00	Utah	75c
Mexican	30c	Union	35c
G. & C	70c	Benton	10
B. & B	95c		

MARRIED.

Freeport, February 26—By Rev. H. H. Rice, at the residence of the bride's parents, John C. Dase, of Sacramento, to Emma Baumgartel, of Freeport.

BORN.

Upper Placerville, February 15—Wife of F. N. Spencer, a son.
Nevada City, February 22—Wife of James Kinkead, a son.
Adin, Modoc county, January 11—Wife of Charles A. Smith, a son.
Dutch Flat—Wife of J. Goding, a son.

DIED.

Near Swiss Station, February 27—Robert Brusie, a native of Connecticut, 66 years.
Marysville, February 24—Willie C. Regli, 5 months and 21 days.
North Butte, Yuba county, February 24—Frederick Hoake, 70 years.

MORTALITY REPORT.

For the week ending February 21, 1885, made by J. N. Herndon, Superintendent of the City Cemetery. Office, at the Chapel, City Cemetery:

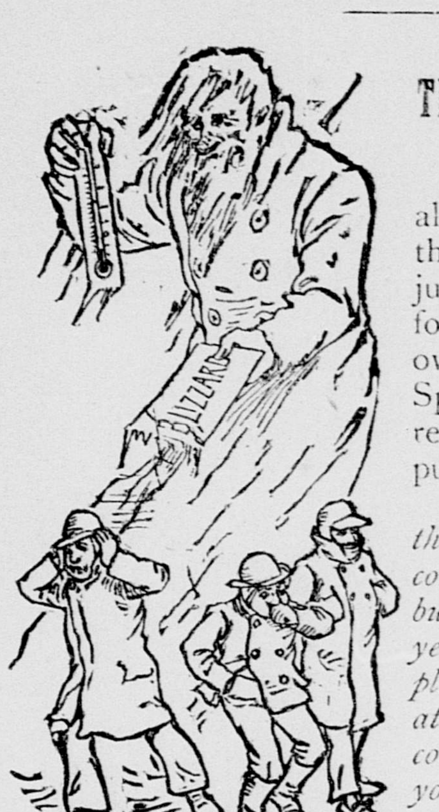
February 8—Frank H. Moore, 27 years, 6 months and 8 days.
February 9—Michael Murphy, 78 years and 8 months. G. W. Spaulding, 52 years.
February 12—Ernestine Levi, 54 years and 6 months.
February 14—Marie Joahnnesen, 76 years, 3 months and 14 days.
February 15—Emma Shroup, 10 months and 4 days.
February 16—E. J. Davis, 31 years. George W. Green, 50 years.
February 17—Henry Eifert, 65 years. John Benson, 38 years.
February 18—Jock Qune, 62 years.
February 19—Henry Erickson, 20 years.
February 20—John W. Stackhouse, 21 years.

SPECIAL.

A complete line of sizes in Ladies' Full-finished Knitted Underwear, $1. Medium light weight. Those who are posted on values will pick these goods up quickly.

Courtly Silks, with rich and lustrous sheen, $1 75, $2 and $2 50. How long before every one will learn all we are doing in this line? Certainly Fine Silks were never lower.

Other grades in Silks at lower prices, which wear good, look good, *are* good.



THE EASTERN BLIZZARD.

Californians can hardly realize the great severity of the cold snap which has just visited the Eastern States, for the genial warmth of our own climate tells of coming Spring and Summer, and already people are making their purchases accordingly.

We have two buyers now in the East. Their purchases are coming in daily. We are buying more than ever this year from first hands. This places consumer and producer at our stores in almost direct contact. Can you afford in your purchases to slight the advantages thereby accruing?

Hosiery and Suspenders.

Men's Full-finished Fancy Hose, 25 cents. Fine Balbriggans at same price.

Gray Scotch Wool Hose, 40 cents. Best Scarlet, 50 cents.

Men's Suspenders, 15 cents to $3. Silk-end Suspenders, with drawer supporters, 50 cents.

Argosy and Armstrong Suspenders and Shoulder Braces.

Men's Full-size, All-linen Handkerchiefs, 20 cents.

Weinstock & Lubin

400, 402, 404, 406, 408 K street, Sacramento, Cal.

THE INSTANTANEOUS

PROCESS, WITH THE LATEST APPLIANCES. SUTTER BUILDING, corner of Fifth and J streets, Sacramento.

S. A. WOLFE, Photographer.
fe10-3p1m

SUGAR

Golden C, 17 lbs. for..........$1 00
Extra C, 15 lbs for.......... 1 00
Dry Granulated, 13 lbs. for.......... 1 00
Crushed and Cube, 12½ lbs. for... 1 00

Half-barrels and Barrels at Wholesale Rates.

BUTTER

Stephenson's "Gilt Edge".....60c. per roll.
Ritter's Apple Butter (5-lb buckets)..........65 cents (Choice and fresh).
"Old Time Sugar House" Syrup..........75 cents (The finest in the State).
Fresh Eggs, per dozen.......... 30 cents
San Diego Strained Honey (16 oz. bottle)..10 cents
Whittaker's Cream Lard and Eastern Cream Cornmeal; something choice.

☞ For the Finest TEA in the city, come and get a pound of our Basket Fired Uncolored Japan.

If you are hard to please on BUTTER, try STEPHENSON'S "GILT EDGE." Always on hand; fresh twice a week, at

T. H. COOK & CO.'S,
Corner Eighth and J streets.
fe21-3p

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

WE ASK SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE following points of superiority: Self-setting Needle; Automatic Tension, with which to sew from lightest to heaviest goods without change; a Scale to Regulate Stitch, which has no superior; a Simple Open end Cylinder Shuttle; the only perfect Double-feed, which will sew without drawing; the Self-acting "Take-up." As for durability we are prepared to give all the references required. The only Lock-stitch Machine made that makes an elastic stitch. Call on the Agent,

W. A. STEPHENSON,
806 J Street,
And see the Machine. fe19-3ptf

TO BREEDERS OF FINE STOCK.

Season Commences February 1, 1885.

BERLIN,

THE STANDARD TROTTING Stallion, will stand at AGRICULTURAL PARK. He having taken the premium at the late State Fair, it should insure him a good season. BERLIN is the sire of Thapsin, who trotted as a four-year-old, gaining record of 2:28; Pansy, three-year-old, 2:36½. Adair is half brother to Berlin, record 2:21 at five years old. For particulars inquire of GEO. MARTIN. fe4-3ptf

FOR THE Handkerchief, THE Toilet AND The Bath.

Beware of Counterfeits.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
Florida Water.
The Universal Perfume.

TO MEN OF SMALL CAPITAL.

An Opportunity Never Offered Before.

FOR SALE—A NEW BUSINESS. IT IS OF daily and necessary consumption in every family. BIG PROFITS. Only those meaning business need apply. Call for three days from 1 to 3 P. M., at Room No. 4, over the Postoffice—entrance on Fourth street. City and county rights may also be secured. fe27-2p3t

A. J. JOHNSTON. R. W. LEWIS.
LEWIS & JOHNSTON,
No. 410 J STREET,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
SACRAMENTO. n4-3p6m
To Print is one thing. To Print well is another thing.

—THE—
Valley Press
STEAM POWER PRINTING OFFICE,
No. 827 J STREET
(North side), bet. Third and Fourth.
☞ FOUNDED IN 1868 BY E. G. JEFFERIS.
je14-tf-is H. A. WEAVER, Proprietor.

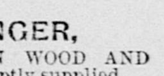
FRANK KUNZ,
FLORIST AND NURSERYMAN, UNION Nursery, Tenth street, between U and V, grows and keeps constantly on hand a choice collection of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Flowering Plants, which he offers for sale this season. All orders for Cut Flowers, Bouquets and all kinds of Floral Designs filled at the shortest notice. fe23-3ptf

W. R. KNIGHTS & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Sheepskins, Tallow, Deerskins, Goatskins and Furs.
☞ All kinds of BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES constantly on hand. Orders promptly attended to.
OFFICE: COR. OF FRONT AND L STS.
ja20-3p1m

E. HAMMOND & CO.,
—DEALERS IN—
Hides, Tallow, Sheepskins, Goatskins, Deerskins and Furs,
Have removed from Front and L streets, to No. 1119 FRONT STREET, BET. K AND L, Sacramento. Will pay the Highest Market Price for Skins, etc. fe3-3p1m*

REOPENED!
I HAVE REOPENED BUSINESS AT THE OLD and well-known Cigar Stand of the late B. KOZMINSKY, No. 307 K STREET, and would most respectfully invite a call from my friends and the public. A full line of
Cigars and Tobacco and Smokers' Articles
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
☞ Country orders solicited, and prompt attention guaranteed.
S. MOOSER,
No. 307 K street.....[fe25-istf]...Sacramento.

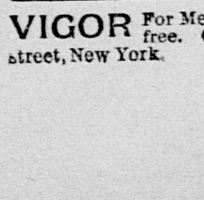
L. K. HAMMER
No. 820 J STREET, SACRAMENTO,
—AGENT FOR—
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS



Wilcox & White Organs!
Fine Accordeons, Violins, Banjos and Strings a Specialty.
☞ A selected lot of MARTIN GUITARS in stock.
Country orders promptly and carefully attended to, at lowest prices. jy15 tf

W. B. SKELLINGER,
COMMISSION DEALER IN WOOD AND Coal. Family orders promptly supplied. Real Estate, Mining Property, Mines Examined, Careful Tests Made and Sales Negotiated. Yard, Sixth and I streets, Sacramento, Cal.
fe19-3ptf

RUPTURE!
Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electro-Magnetic Current.* Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective in curing Rupture. Price reduced. 500 cured in '83. Send stamp for pamphlet.
ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS CO.,
702 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.



RUPTURE!
A New Invention! The "Perfection" Belt Truss, with Universal Joint Movement and Self-adjusting Spiral Spring. Worn with perfect comfort night and day. Gives universal satisfaction. Price, from $3 to $6. Call or send for descriptive circular. Address, J. H. WIDBER, (Druggist) 701 Market Street, cor. Third, San Francisco.

VIGOR For Men. Quick, sure, safe. Book free. Civale Agency 160 Fulton street, New York. fe30-10mW

SOMETIME.

Sometime I think you will wonder
How quietly sunny hours
Have slipped away and left you
Alone with withered flowers,
Alone, and only the fragrance
Remains of you to know—
Is all that can be with you
Of the happy long ago.

Sometime the perfume of roses,
Of the pansy's purple bloom,
Will bring you back the memory
Of a clover-scented room,
Of fields, and white fringed daisies
With hearts like purest gold,
And you will wish for blossoms,
Like those yon loved of old.

Sometime you will sit and listen,
In a quietly dreamy way,
To the songs and sweet old music,
That thrills through your heart to-day,
Until your thoughts fly eastward,
And back across these years,
And you will see the faces,
You loved, through bitter tears.

Sometime I think though you're silent,
Too proud to acknowledge pain,
You'll long for old-time greeting,
The love and the trust again.
And your heart will silently suffer
All its passionate ache,
Till sometime, overburdened,
The throbbing chords must break.
—[Albany Press.

THE FOOL FRIEND.

Bill Nye's Estimate of Him and Plan for His Extermination.

There is certainly a grim and comfortable joy in going in search of a bitter and implacable foe. There is an exciting hunger in the eye and in the heart as we follow him by day and camp on his trail at night. Then when we meet and mix him up with the green sward, and knock his front teeth loose and swell up his proud nose, and put an olive-green and cadet-blue dado over his eye and a cigarette pocket on his cheek, and erect little knobs all over him in places where nature did not design to have them, we walk away with the idea that we are taller and wider and draw more water and exert more influence than we did before. Even when we ask the Police Judge how much it will be if we pay it in advance, and we use up the funds in that way when we had intended to invest them in other channels, we cannot say we regret it if the cause seemed just and the provocation great.

But what shall we do with the warm, personal friend who sits up nights to love us but hurts us in every corner by his indiscretion? We cannot whip him and throw him away. We cannot get him shut up in an insane asylum, because the asylum was not designed for idiots. It was made for people who once had brains. It is a conundrum which more than one of us has given up.

If the fool friend could have his jaws locked with a time-lock, and then fed by an attendant through the vest-pocket, we could then set the time-lock to open after election or just before breakfast on the day of judgment, or at such other date as we desired, and all would be well, but you cannot do that. The jaw of the fool friend wags on and on till the goose of the one he loves best on earth is cooked to a rich, deep brown.

An enemy may say mean things of you, but they lose force because people know at once by his bitterness that he is your enemy, but he who knows your inmost heart, who knows what salary you receive and how much it lacks of maintaining you, how mean you are in your family and how pleasant you are in other people's families, how you smile through the day and snore through the night, how earnest you are in your labors toward reform in everything except your own habits, and a thousand other little glimpses into your home life which none but a friend may know, when he has no brains to balance his warm affection for you, think what ruin he can furnish you at car-load rates.

In matters wholly political it is really safer to have the indorsement of one who is wise and wicked, sometimes, than the earnest but misguided efforts of the man whose motives are good but whose brains, in the hurry and confusion incident to creation, were bestowed upon a large mouse-colored mule.

When your friend forgets himself, forgets his business, forgets his own interests and his hopes of a bright immortality beyond the grave, in order to go about and do you good, when he goes without sleep and food and rest that he may help labor for you, and at last, when the campaign is drawing toward a close and at once you come upon the wreck and ruin that mark the pathway of the hurricane, and you follow it in great bitterness for miles only at last to find that it is the work of your friend, what can you do? Can you take a club and mash his smiling face? Can you stab his warm heart, whose every throb through life has been for you? Can you send the swift-winged bullet crushing through the massive skull of your friend, thus tearing the cobwebs loose from his cranium and allowing the gas to escape?

Ah no. Better far to accept defeat than to stain your hands with the blood of one whose very devotion to you has snowed you under so deep that you will have to live on the leather ends of your suspenders till relief can come.

I sometimes think that if the fool-killer would give a little more attention to his business and would try a little harder to earn his salary there would be less complaint and less dissatisfaction on the part of the intelligent taxpayer. Now, for instance, suppose that he should, prior to each election, hold a kind of competitive examination of fools, to close with a grand tournament and fool shoot at thirty yards rise; or the fool could be made to pay each year for a license, the revenue to go to the Government, partial fools to pay a fifty-dollar license, chronic fools one hundred dollars and hopeless fools two hundred dollars per year. I'd like to be instrumental in getting such a law passed, and then get out of the country before it went into effect.—[Ingleside.

MINING NOTES.

Several tribute companies are at work in the Rocky Bar mine at Grass Valley.

The Empire mine at Stewartsville, Contra Costa county, is shipping 125 tons of coal per day.

Work on the Paradise Valley mill, Nevada, is being prosecuted as speedily as the weather will permit.

The ledge of the New Elsinon mine is reported to be over half a mile in width and averaging $40 per ton in gold, silver and copper.

Chloriders on the Silver Quartz lode, at Calico, have discovered a rich vein of mineral, which is in all probability an extension of the Sue ledge.

A lump of gold, says the Oroville *Mercury*, valued at five or six hundred dollars, is said to have been found a few days ago, just below Robinson mills, by Dick Kendall.

It is said that the famous old Allison Ranch mine, at Grass Valley, will be started up again very soon. There are very few miners on the coast who have not heard of it.

Hoskins Brothers have struck it rich in their Little Gem mine, formerly known as Rattlesnake, in Bullychoop district, Trinity county, and expect to put up a 10-stamp mill in April.

The quartz mine of John R. Page, at Michigan Bluffs, Placer county, gives promise of great richness. The shaft is down sixty feet, the ledge is well developed and bears much free gold.

Barber's mill, at Calico, has been running continually and successfully for some time on custom ore. It is one of the most complete and best arranged silver mills on the coast of its size. Arrangements are being made for enlarging its capacity.

Prospectors say the outlook in Bernice District, Nevada, is promising. A large number of men are employed, and the mill is running steadily on ore from the Crown Prince mine, where a very rich strike has been made in the deepest workings. The vein averages about three feet in thickness, and assays $1,800 to the ton.

Says the Tucson (Arizona) *Citizen*: Sheriff Paul gives flattering reports of the outlook at the Quijotoa and Covered Wells. At the former place the Bonanza Company are driving ahead, and at the latter many of the mines have opened up well and bid fair to realize the hopes of their fortunate owners. Between Poso Blanco and Covered Wells some fine prospects are also being developed.

At the Sweetwater mines, Mono county, there are about twenty miners in camp, all working for themselves and making more than wages. The ledges have about the same dip as those on the Comstock, but carry very little gold. The ore is free milling, and averages $55 per ton in silver. It is packed eight miles to the mill on mules. There is plenty of wood and water close by, and the miners will soon be able to put up a mill of their own, convenient to the camp, which will greatly reduce the cost of milling.

The Mound-Builders.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Society of Natural History, a highly interesting statement was made by Professor F. W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, concerning his recent explorations of certain mounds in the Ohio valley. The subject was illustrated by drawings hung upon the wall, and by photographs. These explorations, in which he was assisted by Dr. C. L. Metz, of Madisonville, O., were made last year, and were restricted to one particular mound, field or tract upon the borders of the Little Miami river, in Madisonville, about twenty miles from Cincinnati. It is to be regarded as one of the felicities of the event—for the work and its results constitute an event in the full significance of the word—that, being situated so near to one of the great cities of the land, it has happened that no persons impelled by mere idle curiosity have hitherto dug into these mounds in a random way, and thus practically destroyed them in respect to their special value to the archæologist. The excavations now made were conducted on the most approved methods of science. Nothing worthy of notice has escaped observation and record, and every relic has been carefully preserved for scientific purposes. In the brief discussion which followed the Professor's statement, one of the members of the Society declared the results thus reached to be the most important discovery yet made in American archæology. Several of these mounds were what are called "altar mounds," and in these the valuable and instructive relics were found. These, in number and variety, were sufficient in themselves, if none others had ever been found, to give a very distinct—it might almost be said comprehensive—idea of the civilization of the social state of the ancient mound builders. Among other things found were articles of personal adornment, such as ear-rings of pearl and bracelets of metal. The precise advance of the art of working metal is thus disclosed. The metals had been wrought by hammering the ore. Molten work was beyond the skill, or rather the knowledge of the artificer. The metals were iron, copper, silver and gold. This is the first time gold has been found in the mounds. The gold, and in some instances the silver, was used for plating an inferior metal, being hammered thin and clinched at the edges. Most significant of all, perhaps, was a little statuette, which not only presented the human form in a shapely—it might also be said artistic contour, but showed also the earrings and the drapery of the waist which were fashionable in the American prehistoric times. Some of these relics must originally have come from the Florida coast, from Lake Superior and from the Rocky Mountains, indicating thus either extensive migration or intercommunication. The indications are that the cremation of the dead was practiced by these natives, and that an altar mound is significant of some great sacrificial ceremony, and that these trinkets and relics, some of which pertained to the useful arts, represented an offering on the part of these people, equivalent, in comparison with our scale of values, to hundreds of thousands of dollars.—[Mechanical News.

An Interrupted Wedding.—A most remarkable hitch took place at a wedding ceremony in the town of Aastad, Minn., which is thus described by a correspondent of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*: A large party of friends had assembled at the house of one of the town's wealthy farmers to witness the ceremony of a couple about to be married. The Lutheran minister was to perform the rites, and in accordance with the rules of the church asked the groom if he was heart-free. "Yes," came the answer, when the company were thrown into consternation by the voice of a young lady present. "You lie, sir," cried she, in accents not to be mistaken. The words acted like a bombshell thrown among the former happy throng; and when the minister asked for an explanation, letters were produced to prove that she was also engaged to the young man, and the affair looked rather critical for the time being. The rejected sweetheart, however, after expostulation, consented to the ceremony being performed, if the gentleman would apologize and ask to be forgiven, which he humbly did; but the minister had by this time left in disgust, and trouble again stared them in the face until a Justice of the Peace was found among the invited guests, and the fond lovers were made one according to the laws of Minnesota.

How to Drive Your Husband Away from Home.—Henpeck him. Snarl at him. Find fault with him. Keep an untidy house. Humor him half to death. Boss him out of his boots. Always have the last word. Be extra cross on wash day. Quarrel with him over trifles. Never have meals ready in time. Run bills without his knowledge. Vow vengeance on all his relations. Let him sew the buttons on his shirts. Pay no attention to household expenses. Give as much as he can earn in a month for a new bonnet. Tell him as plainly as possible that you married him for a living. Raise a row if he dares to bow pleasantly to an old lady friend. Provide any sort of pick-up meals for him when you do not expect strangers. Get everything the woman next door gets, whether you can afford it or not. Tell him the children inherit all their mean traits of character from his side of the family. Let it out sometimes when you are vexed that you wish you had married some other fellow that you used to go with. Give him to understand as soon as possible after the honeymoon that kissing is well enough for spoony lovers, but that for married folks it is very silly.—[Presbyterian Banner.

Unburnt Brick.—Much as many may dispute the fact, it is nevertheless true that unburnt brick form a much dryer wall than burnt brick, inasmuch as they are not so absorbent of wet or damp. To make these any ordinary clay will answer. If dry when obtained, it must be first moistened and thoroughly worked by the feet of cattle, or pounded by hand. Cut some straw into pieces about six inches long; after being duly mixed with the straw the clay is ready to be made into bricks. A mold of any size may be made. This mold should have a bottom, but not air-tight, in order to prevent the brick from sticking in the mold. The clay is put into this mold, and the brick formed much in the same way as ordinary brick. Should the clay be very tenacious, a little sand sprinkled into the mold will enable the brick to leave it freely. The bricks are placed on level ground to dry, turning them on their edges on the second day; thereafter left in piles, protected from the rain, for ten or twelve days.—[The Clay Worker.

The wax plant of Carolina and Pennsylvania is now grown on an industrial scale in Algeria. The fruit, inclosed in a bag of coarse cloth, is plunged into boiling water, on the surface of which the liquid wax floats after a few seconds and is skimmed off and dried. This wax, of the same chemical composition as beeswax, makes an excellent substitute for it for laundry and similar purposes.

RECORDS OF RAINFALL.

Interesting Additional Data Upon the Subject, from Various Sections of the State, Compiled by Sergeant Barwick, United States Signal Corps.

GEORGETOWN, EL DORADO COUNTY.

The rainfall at Georgetown, El Dorado county, was furnished by C. M. Fitzgerald, of the California Water and Mining Company, and extends from November, 1872, to December, 1884. The table shows the monthly and annual rainfall, also total amounts for each season from 1872-73 to 1883-84, with the monthly means and also means for the year and season. This makes El Dorado county the best represented in its rainfall of any county in the State, viz: Shingle Springs, Placerville and Georgetown:

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total for year	Season of	Total for season
1872											4.30	18.72			
1873	4.08	13.05	3.05	3.11	.12	none	.83	none	none	.61	.55	16.60	41.20	1872-73	46.45
1874	16.66	8.03	13.87	5.80	1.32	.20	none	none	none	3.86	14.60	1.24	65.55	1873-74	63.64
1875	17.87	.04	5.07	.31	2.03	2.06	none	none	none	1.90	24.12	10.85	64.25	1874-75	47.08
1876	13.09	9.97	14.54	4.78	1.22	none	.77	none	none	11.47	.80	none	56.64	1875-76	81.24
1877	12.44	2.14	7.78	1.74	3.87	.24	none	none	none	1.03	4.30	1.97	35.51	1876-77	40.48
1878	16.21	22.78	10.92	2.99	.99	.12	none	none	.66	2.56	2.66	.48	60.37	1877-78	69.31
1879	11.24	12.41	17.57	9.65	3.39	.34	none	none	none	3.85	6.25	11.73	76.43	1878-79	60.96
1880	5.47	6.00	5.50	25.63	5.97	none	none	none	none	.18	.37	22.67	71.79	1879-80	70.40
1881	20.83	12.85	3.84	2.40	.40	2.28	none	none	2.02	4.23	3.90	10.32	62.47	1880-81	65.82
1882	8.59	5.88	10.44	7.11	2.06	.18	none	none	.16	7.75	7.00	3.31	52.48	1881-82	54.13
1883	4.70	3.08	8.73	3.87	7.34	none	none	none	1.60	4.10	1.94	3.50	38.86	1882-83	45.94
1884	7.53	13.80	19.94	15.07	1.52	3.65	none	.01	.80	3.54	.03	33.73	99.62	1883-84	72.66
Total	138.71	110.03	121.25	82.46	30.23	9.07	.80	.01	5.24	45.08	70.22	135.12	725.20	......	710.12
Mean	11.559	9.169	10.104	6.872	2.519	.756	.067	.008	.437	3.757	5.402	10.394	60.433	......	59.177

SALINAS, MONTEREY COUNTY.

The rainfall of Salinas, Monterey county, was furnished by Dr. E. K. Abbott, and extends from July, 1872, to December 31, 1884, showing the rainfall by months, years and seasons; also the means:

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total for year	Season of	Total for season
1872							none	none	.01	.02	.02	6.80		1872-73	13.45
1873	3.49	2.40	.89	none	none	none	none	none	.10	.10	.20	4.25	11.25	1873-74	11.17
1874	3.42	none	2.15	.95	none	none	none	none	none	1.83	1.42	none	9.77	1874-75	8.59
1875	4.50	.15	.69	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	5.17	2.18	12.69	1875-76	21.59
1876	6.16	3.55	4.52	none	.01	none	.10	none	.05	1.04	.05	none	15.48	1876-77	4.74
1877	2.54	.16	.30	.10	.40	none	none	none	none	.12	1.00	2.39	7.01	1877-78	23.82
1878	7.05	8.77	2.57	1.92	none	none	none	none	.05	.60	.20	.35	21.51	1878-79	10.94
1879	2.42	2.81	1.85	1.69	.82	.15	none	none	none	1.05	1.08	2.28	14.15	1879-80	13.22
1880	1.65	1.16	1.64	3.90	.46	none	none	none	none	none	.57	5.56	14.94	1880-81	14.07
1881	3.32	2.32	1.26	.66	none	.38	none	none	.10	.28	.67	1.24	10.23	1881-82	12.53
1882	1.78	2.31	4.86	1.01	.49	.19	none	none	.38	1.43	.65	1.95	15.05	1882-83	11.79
1883	.91	.95	2.26	1.28	1.98	none	none	none	.19	1.19	.25	.90	9.91	1883-84	20.25
1884	1.71	4.49	5.09	3.05	.72	2.66	none	.18	.11	1.79	.28	4.46	20.08		
Total	38.86	29.07	27.99	14.56	4.88	3.38	.10	.18	.99	9.45	11.56	32.36	166.63		166.56
Mean	3.238	2.422	2.332	1.213	.407	.282	.008	.015	.082	.788	.880	2.489	13.878		13.880

VISALIA, TULARE COUNTY.

The rainfall at Visalia, Tulare county, was taken for the United States Signal Service annual reports, and extends from July, 1877, to June 15, 1883, on which date the Signal Service station at that point was discontinued:

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total for year	Season of	Total for season
1877							none	none	none	none	.53	.83	......	1877-78	10.49
1878	3.25	3.98	1.13	.69	.08	none	none	none	none	.35	.10	.20	9.79	1878-79	3.95
1879	.70	.30	.53	1.23	.47	.06	none	none	none	.92	1.03	2.16	7.40	1879-80	12.81
1880	.98	3.14	.48	3.82	.28	none	sprin	none	none	.13	.35	5.03	14.21	1880-81	11.70
1881	2.71	1.10	1.20	.86	.29	none	sprin	.03	.09	.31	.52	.27	7.38	1881-82	6.73
1882	.87	1.86	1.47	.95	.37	.02	none	none	.21	1.31	.83	.15	8.04	1882-83	8.17
1883	.04	.54	2.48	1.79	.82										
Total	8.55	10.92	7.29	9.34	2.31	.08	sprin	.03	.30	3.03	3.36	8.61	46.82	......	53.85
Mean	1.425	1.820	1.215	1.557	.385	.013	sprin	.005	.050	.505	.560	1.440	7.803		8.975

A Plea for Fresh Air.

Hydrophobia is our word to express an insane horror of fresh water; we ought to have a word to express the much more common horror of fresh air. Oxygen is as essential to good blood as is food; and it is freely given, but we carefully shut it out. There is nothing which God seems more determined to bestow upon his children than a "draft," and nothing which they seem more determined not to accept. He wraps the world in air, and wonderful are his contrivances for keeping it always in motion; and ingenious are our contrivances for escaping from the breeze which he creates to give his children life. He sends the fresh air in from the ocean; he sweeps it across the plains and the hills; he fills it with freshness from the snow-clad mountains, and the verdure-clad meadows; he bids it to find its way to our lungs, to take the death out which every moment we exhale, and put life in, which he means that every moment we should inhale; it comes knocking for admission at every door and window of our houses; and we put up double windows, and weather strips, and build a roaring fire in the air-tight stove, and set lamp and fire to burning up all the little oxygen we admit, and grumble at our draughty house, if, in spite of all our efforts, some of the life and health gets in through crack and crevice. Men and women who would turn with disgust from dirty water will take into their system dirty air without a thought of repugnance. There is no pool so filthy, with green scum on top and mud beneath, as the atmosphere of every smoking-car, some public halls, many school-houses and some churches.

Struck Snow Blind at Night.—A Detroit woman, with neighbors who are determined to know all about her business, found her husband at the front door one night, two or three weeks ago, in a befuddled state, and as she pulled him in she cried out in a voice to be heard in either house: "Why, Henry, you've got one o' them epileptic fits again!" A few nights after that he returned home in such a condition that he had to creep up the steps on hands and knees, and as she fastened one hand in his hair and the other in his collar she said for the benefit of listeners: "I told you the rheumatics would relapse on you if you exposed yourself!" A night or two ago the old man was assisted home by a pedestrian, who left him lying on the sidewalk and rang the bell and disappeared. The wife came out, saw the neighbors peeping out, and as she seized hold of the stupefied man she exclaimed: "Dear me! but it has come at last! The poor man would go down after my shoes, and now I've a case of snow-blindness to look after for the next six weeks."—[Detroit Free Press.

Why He Resigned.—During the administration of President Hayes the Postmaster at a remote office in Minnesota gave a singular reason for resigning his trust. Writing to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, he said: "I desire and hereby give up and surrender the Post office, of course luking after things until my successor is appointed. I recommend Jeff Taylor, who hasn't much to do. You know the pay is only $49 a year, and it has cost me half my crop as well as neglect of my store, fur Ive been in a muss from the first month after I took hold. Ime a man who shames the devil to tell the truth. The fact is Ive got a wife and her two sisters who live in the store where the Post office is and theirs bin some terreble rows about openin letters which I don't accuse ennybody but everybody has their suspicions. But wimmin will be wimmin as long as their is curiosity which the snake put into them ever since the days of the garden of Eaden. And I don't propose to eat buckshot and butcher knives for the sake of $49 a year."

Arctic Phenomena.—A crowd standing upon the snow, at a distance of one hundred yards, is exaggerated and distorted beyond recognition. Once having lingered a little behind the rest of the party I was startled at seeing a long line of shadowy dog-sledges moving silently through the air at a height of eight or ten feet from the ground. The mock sledges were inverted in position, and the mock dogs trotted along with their feet upward in the air, but their outlines were as clear as those of the real sledges and real dogs underneath. This curious phenomenon lasted only a moment, but it was succeeded by others equally strange, until at last we lost faith in our eyesight entirely, and would not believe in the existence of anything unless we could touch it with our hands.—[George Kennan, "Camping in Kamschatka."

For removing paint from iron a mixture of one pound of lime to four pounds of potash and six quarts of water has been recommended as most efficient; other proportions of the same material do not do so well.

Cost of Christening Eugenie's Baby.

The secret papers of the Second Empire give an account of the expenditure on the occasion of the birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial. Medals in diamonds head the list, at a cost of 25,000f. Doctors and midwives received 60,000f. The wardrobe cost 160,000f. The several societies of dramatic authors and composers, men of letters, dramatic artists, musicians, painters and sculptors, industrial inventors and medical men of the Department of the Seine received 10,000f. each. Ninety-three thousand francs was given to the benevolent "bureaus" of the Department of the Seine and of the commune in which lay the estates of the Crown. The "agents of the interior service" of the Empress received gratifications equal to four months wages, amounting to 11,000f. Forty-four thousand francs were allotted to giving gratis performances at the theaters on March 18, 1856. The parents of children born on the 16th of that month shared among them 50,000f. For medals to be given to authors and composers of verses and cantate addressed to their Majesties, and to the pupils at the Lycees, 85,000f. were allowed. The relatives of the godchildren of their Majesties received 20,000f. The service of the stables for the baptismal cortege is set down at 172,000f. and 160,000f. were distributed in gratifications to the hired servants of their Majesties' household. The total comes to the sum of 898,000f.—[Edinburgh Review.

A Postmaster's Report.—A private Secretary of President Buchanan used to amuse his friends by reading to them a letter that had been received from a rural Postmaster in Illinois. It appears that the Postmaster had just discovered that under the regulations of the Postoffice Department he was required to "report quarterly," whereupon he sent the following communication:

July 9, 1857.

Mr. James Buchanan, Pres. U. S.—Dear Sir: Been required by the instructions of the post office to Report quarterly I know herewith fool-fil that pleasin duty by reportin as follows. The harvestin has been goin on peerty and most of the nabors have got their euttin dun. Wheat is hardly a average crop on rollin land corn is yelerish and won't turn out more then ten or fifteen bushels to the aker. The health of the community is tolluble, and cholery has broken out about 2 and one half miles from here. There is a powerful awakening on the subject of religion in the falls naborhood and many souls are bein made to know their sins forgiven. Miss Nancy Smith, a nere nabor, had twins day before yesterday. One of them is supposed to be a seven monther, a poor scraggy thing, and won't live half its day. This is about all I have to report the present quarter. Give my respects to Mrs. Buchanan and subscribe myself, Yours truly

P. M. at ——, Fulton Co., Ill.

Merciful Science.—Dr. B. W. Richardson's process of painless killing of the lower animals has been pronounced a magnificent success, and science has now bestowed upon the inferior creation a blessing which she dare not give to man himself—painless death. The apparatus used is simply a chamber into which is forced a soothing but deadly atmosphere of carbonic oxide which has been passed at summer heat over a mixture of chloroform and bisulphide of carbon. Such a lethal chamber—capable of containing 100 victims at a time—has been fitted up at the Home for Lost Dogs in London, and in it, during a period of seven months, more than 6,000 dogs have gently sunk into their eternal sleep. The process is not expensive, and Dr. Richardson intends to apply it to the killing of sheep and other animals that are used for human food.

How to Build up a Town.—An exchange, under the title "How to Build up a Town," tersely offers the following good advice, which we quote as being as applicable to this as any other place: Talk about it; write about it; help to improve it; beautify the streets; patronize the merchants; advertise in its newspapers; elect good men to all its offices; pay your taxes without grumbling; be courteous to strangers that come among you. Never let an opportunity to speak a good word about it pass. If you think of nothing good to say about it, say nothing bad. Remember that every dollar you invest is a permanent improvement and is that much money at interest. Never "kick" against any proposed necessary improvement because it is not near your own door, or for fear that your taxes will be raised fifteen cents.

A process, which is in general use in France, by which two pieces of horn can be perfectly joined together, is as follows: The pieces of horn are first heated before a fire, and the edges where they are to be joined carefully scraped, until they fit together exactly; the workman then takes a pair of pincers, previously heated quite hot, and after moistening the edges which are to be joined, presses them together firmly and quickly. If the operation is skillfully performed, a perfect joint will result; and after the edges have been dressed smooth with a fine file, and polished with tripoli and water, it will be hard to tell where the two pieces are joined together.

"PAPA TAN'T FIND ME."

No little steps do I hear in the hall;
Only a sweet, silver laugh that is all.
No dimpled arms round my neck hold me tight;
I've but a glimpse of two eyes very bright.
Two little hands a wee face try to screen;
Baby is hiding—that's plain to be seen.
"Where is my precious I've missed so all day?"
"Papa tan't find me!" the pretty lips say.

"Dear me, I wonder where baby can be?"
Then I got by and pretend not to see.
"Not in the parlor and not on the stairs?
Then I must peep under sofa and chairs."
The dear little rogue is now laughing outright;
Two little arms round my neck clasp me tight;
Home will indeed be sad, weary and lone,
When papa can't find you, my darling, my own.

A Wonderful Land.

Joseph Thompson ought to be reckoned as one of the world's benefactors, for he has discovered a corner of it totally unknown before and filled with wonders and a field for adventures before which Sindbad's journey becomes as commonplace as a trip in a street car. He penetrated into an unexplored region in Africa, where lions are as common as foxes, and boars thick as flies. He passed over deserts strewn with the carcasses of rotten cattle, and was obliged to subsist on them. He was surrounded by a guard, every man of whom was at heart a murderer and a thief, and who protected him only because they believed him to be a sorcerer, and the only proofs of his magic power were two false teeth and a package of effervescing powder. He discovered a mountain thirty miles in diameter at the base, the base being 4,700 feet above sea level. Above this base is a peak 18,000 feet high set with facets of ice. Another mountain was honeycombed with caves, in which whole tribes live. These tribes, the Masai, are "a finely modeled, handsome race, with the spirit of incarnate devils." They do not marry until they are on the verge of old age. Before that time they live on milk and meat alone, taking a purely milk diet for a month, and then meat only for the same period. After marriage they can eat vegetables, smoke and otherwise enjoy the rewards of a virtuous life, before they wrap the drapery of death about them and are thrown to the vultures, which is the Masaic way of disposing of the great majority.

Tenants May Vacate Unsanitary Houses.—A case has recently been decided in New York, justifying the right of a tenant to vacate a house and refuse to pay rent on the ground of unsanitary conditions. The case was: "In a suit for rent claimed to be due from a tenant of a suite of rooms in an apartment house, it appeared that the tenant's wife and servants were taken sick by inhaling a malarial or poisonous gas in the apartments occupied by them; that this unhealthy condition of the apartments was owing to a defective condition of the general plumbing work of the house, of which the landlord was notified by orders from the Board of Health, requiring him to have changes made in the plumbing work, and which unhealthy condition could have been removed if he had complied with these orders; that the defendant waited for two weeks, and finding that nothing was done on the part of the landlord, left under the apprehension that he was imperiling the health of himself and family by remaining." The case was appealed to a higher Court and confirmed. It is to be hoped the practice will become general.—[California Architect and Builder.

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

Sure cure for Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. One box has cured the worst cases of 20 years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after using William's Indian Pile Ointment. It absorbs tumors, allays itching, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts; nothing else. Sold by druggists, and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents and $1. For sale by KIRK, GEARY & CO., and JOS. HAHN & CO., Sacramento. o11-lyTuThS

FRUITS, SEEDS AND PRODUCE.

D. DeBERNARDI & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND Shippers of all kinds of Fruit, Vegetables and General Produce. We also carry one of the best assortments of Vegetables, Fruits, Game, Poultry, Eggs, Butter, Eastern Oysters and Fish. All orders delivered to any part of the city free of charge. 308 and 310 K street, fe18-tf Telephone No. 37.

W. R. STRONG & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS in SEEDS, FRUITS & GENERAL PRODUCE

Proprietors CAPITAL NURSERIES, Sacramento, Cal. Seed and Tree Catalogues sent free on application. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 J street, Sacramento. 871

SACRAMENTO BRANCH
PACIFIC FRUIT COMPANY.
M. ROSS and A. MOGER, Agents.
1006, 1008 and 1010 Second st., Sacramento

WHOLESALE AND COMMISSION DEALERS in California Green and Dried Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Honey, Oranges, Produce, etc. Particular attention paid to the filling of orders for and shipments of all kinds of Fruits in their season. Principal office, 408 and 410 Davis street, San Francisco. ja8-1plm

LYON & CURTIS,
(Successors to LYON & BARNES),
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS in Produce, Vegetables and Fruits, POTATOES, BEANS, BUTTER, EGGS, HONEY, POULTRY, ETC.
Nos. 117 to 123 J Street. je23-1ptf

EUGENE J. GREGORY. C. C. BARNES. FRANK GREGORY
GREGORY, BARNES & CO.,
(Successors to Gregory & Co.),
Nos. 126 and 128 J Street.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PRODUCE AND Fruit. Full stocks of Potatoes, Vegetables, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, Alfalfa, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Poultry, etc., always on hand. Orders filled at lowest rates. je12-tf

RAILROADS, STEAMERS, ETC.

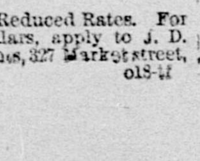
C. P. R. R.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARE DUE TO ARRIVE AT SACRAMENTO.

LEAVE (FOR)	FROM JANUARY 4, 1885.	ARRIVE (FROM)
7:20 A.	Calistoga and Napa	7:05 P.
*2:50 P.	" " "	*12:05 P.
12:40 P.	Colfax	11:20 A.
11:30 A.	Delta and Portland, via Davis	3:45 P.
¶6:00 A.	Delta and Redding, via Davis	¶4:05 P.
¶7:00 A.	" " " via Chico	¶11:30 P.
7:05 P.	Knights Landing	7:05 A.
*5:15 P.	{ Mojave, Deming, } Express	*9:00 A.
1:00 A.	{ El Paso and East } Emigr'nt	2:00 A.
7:35 P.	{ Ogden and East } Express	7:00 A.
9:00 A.	{ " " " } Emigrant	12:20 A.
2:30 P.	Red Bluff, via Marysville	11:15 A.
6:00 A.	San Francisco, via Benicia	8:10 P.
7:20 A.	" " "	7:05 P.
2:50 P.	" " "	12:05 P.
11:40 A.	" " via Livermore	2:10 P.
*10:00 A.	" " via steamer	*6:00 A.
11:40 A.	San Jose	2:10 P.
11:40 A.	Stockton and Galt	2:10 P.
*5:15 P.	" "	*9:00 A.
*11:40 A.	Tulare and Fresno	
7:20 A.	Vallejo	*12:05 P.
2:50 P.	"	†7:05 P.
	S. and P. R. R.	
*7:30 A.	Folsom and Shingle Springs	*2:20 P.
*4:00 P.	Folsom	*9:45 A.

A. For Morning. P. For Afternoon.
* Sundays excepted. † Sundays only.
¶ Freight and Accommodation Trains.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. fe16-tf

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR HONOLULU.



THE SPLENDID NEW 3,000-Ton Steamships will leave the Company's Wharf, corner Steuart and Harrison streets, at 3 P. M.:
MARIPOSA.................JANUARY 1st
ALAMEDA.................JANUARY 15th

Freight, $5 Per Ton.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates. For passage or further particulars, apply to J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS., Agents, 327 Market street, corner Fremont. o18-tf

SEASON OF 1884-5.

Select Stocks of Rooted Vines, Vine Cuttings, Olives, Etc.

I SHALL BE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS for the coming planting and grafting season for any varieties of vineyard stocks that may be obtained in this State, in accordance with the demand of the public. I shall, however, take this opportunity to caution all those who are making new plantations against careless selection of varieties. The adaptation of different stocks to certain soils and climatic condition is not the only important point to consider. In planting vineyards we should determine.

First—The various types of products which may be aimed at, with reasonable hopes of attaining excellence in each in the particular locality under consideration.

Second—The one or more of such types desired by the producer.

Third—The variety or varieties of vines necessary to produce each of such types.

Fourth—The association of different varieties suitable to blend together either during or after fermentation, if intended for wine.

Fifth—The time of ripening when several are intended for blending in fermentation.

Sixth—The varieties best suited to improve the products of vines already planted.

Seventh—The varieties most needed in each district to improve the products of other vineyards already planted after they are purchased by the wine makers, or dealers, in order to supply local deficiencies.

Eighth—The apparent deficiencies as to type or quality of the products of the State offered in the general market, and the tendencies towards disproportionate production of certain stocks with reference to probable market demands.

Those who have vineyards already planted should study the products of the State, both in experimental lots and common stocks, and determine, as soon as possible, to what extent the value of their vintages may be improved by grafting in certain proportions of varieties not now cultivated by them.

The problems are practically the same for the vine grower who expects to sell his grapes to wine makers, as for those who make wine themselves, because the value of the vintages will soon depend upon the results obtained from them by the purchaser. Wine makers will soon be able to discriminate in favor of those vineyards from which the most valuable wines are made. Wine that is suitably blended at the vineyard, so as to satisfy as nearly as possible the taste of the actual consumer, or the wants of the retailer, may be kept in cellar to mature with more confidence than stocks which must be blended by the general merchant before presentation to the public.

There are, indeed, certain types of wines always most useful to the merchants for improving the commercial value of large stocks of the general trade. These constitute a class of specialties, such as wines rich in tannin, color, etc., which should be produced after intelligently considering the special demands of the market, but they will never constitute the bulk of a healthy wine production.

The Prices of Stocks.

Prices during the season will, in some cases, vary according to varying demands of producers, from whose vineyards or nurseries they must be obtained. As the time passes offerings may be influenced also, more or less, by the scarcity and the popularity of certain varieties. It is possible frequently to make reductions in price for large orders. It is the custom to make up cuttings in bundles of two hundred and fifty, and smaller lots are not put up, except in case of very scarce and high-priced stocks, or in a few cases where assortments for table use are required, when extra charge is made for the trouble of breaking counted lots, labeling, etc. Rooted vines are generally put up in bundles of one hundred. Actual cost of packing, when required, is to be added to the price of stocks. Unless specially agreed to otherwise, prices include only delivery to the railway station nearest to the vineyard where the stocks are procured, transportation being at the risk and expense of the purchaser.

Generally no certain time for delivery can be named, because the work of pruning and making cuttings is performed according to the time which each vine-grower considers the best, influenced more or less by the weather, labor facilities and condition of roads. There is always more certainty with respect to rooted vines, because such stocks are controlled in nurseries. Cuttings made very early in the season succeed better than those made later. This rule does not, however, imply that they should be planted early. In most cases the best time to plant cuttings is just before the buds begin to swell; but the condition of the weather may control the question. Local experience as to the best time of planting is the guide that should be sought, and may be easily ascertained. Rooted vines should be planted as early as practicable.

Orders for Vines and Cuttings

Should be made as early as possible, so that the best stocks may be procured at the proper time. It has been my practice to engage in advance large lots of the most desirable varieties, so as to have them made early and ready to fill orders; but this has subjected me to frequent losses, which necessity compels me to avoid as much as possible in future. Those who are prudent will order early and receive their stocks as soon as they are ready for delivery. The practice of disinfecting cuttings and roots as soon as received should be the constant rule throughout the State. Disease may possibly exist where it is least expected. This precaution is easy, simple and cheap.

As soon as disinfected the roots may be preserved by loosening the bundles and setting in a trench with the earth well packed about the base and the tops exposed. Cuttings may be safely preserved by laying them in a shallow trench, in loose, moist, well-drained soil and covering entirely with soil, so that the influence of dry weather cannot affect them. If in danger of drying after being covered, the mounds should be frequently moistened. If possible place them in the shade. If it is the practice to set the cuttings upright in a trench, the strings should be cut and the bundles so spread out as to permit the soil to be firmly pressed against the base so as to exclude the air leaving only a small part of the tops exposed. This should also be done in the shade, and in loose, fine soil if possible.

The length of ordinary cuttings, as usually made, is eighteen to twenty inches between terminal buds. When longer ones are desired the order should be specific, but prices for unusual lengths, made to order, will be subject to variation.

Cuttings are frequently made by inexperienced workmen, and for this reason should be carefully sorted by the purchaser when received. The base should be cut, if necessary, close to the lowest bud, and doubtful qualities should be laid aside for the nursery, which all prudent planters provide for so as to have rooted stocks to take the place of cuttings that may not grow. It is best to make allowance for at least twenty-five per cent. loss. If the nursery should contain, fortunately, more than are needed the roots can be sold at a profit.

Wherever a loss of twenty per cent. or more may be reasonably expected, if cuttings are used, it will be cheaper, all things considered, to purchase rooted vines. A loss of twenty per cent in one hundred acres planted means a loss of the expense of planting and cultivating twenty acres, besides the loss of time, which will result in a reduction of the crop of the third and fourth years of a proportionate amount, besides the derangement of the regularity in the growth of the vines, the stronger ones robbing the weaker. It also complicates the pruning, which must be practiced according to the development of the vineyard. In places where a very small percentage of loss is feared, cuttings are generally preferred to roots. Some varieties take root with comparative difficulty; others with great facility. In loose, warm, well-drained but moist soils, cuttings generally root easily. In cold clay soils, and in dry surface alluvions, especially when they are subject to hot north winds, the danger of loss is great and rooted vines are in most demand. For most parts of the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and the Sierra foothills, rooted vines will often be preferred.

The general practice is to cut the roots back near the base before planting, and to prune the tops to one short spur with two buds.

In planting seedling resistant vines it is best to trim off all the lateral roots for a space of about three inches below the crown, so as to develop a good main root to graft into, and to avoid waste of root development, which must be cut away in grafting.

Stocks of the Natoma Vineyard.

During the last two seasons the Natoma Water and Mining Company has planted with great care about two thousand acres of the choicest vines in the State. It was their intention to plant one thousand acres more during the coming season, and for this purpose a large nursery was established. Owing to a postponement of further planting these nursery stocks are offered through me for sale. This opportunity for obtaining desirable rooted vines, from a nursery made in virgin soil, free from vine pests, all the cuttings having also been carefully disinfected before planting, is a fortunate one for many new planters, especially for those in the interior of the State who may desire vines acclimated to their peculiar conditions.

This company offers also a stock of cuttings of similar varieties, all of which will be put up carefully by experienced men.

Most interesting will be their offering of cuttings from imported rare varieties which have been propagated by grafting in 1883, upon old vines. As they require to use most of these stocks in future for their own plantings, the opportunity to obtain them now should not be neglected by those who expect to need them, or who wish to test their values. Those who have old vines requiring improvement by grafting may make useful experiments and so determine rapidly which varieties are best suited to their wants. The State University has done this year a valuable work in making experimental fermentations from the fruit of these grafts, which will aid in determining their true values. They were, however, not selected at random, but comprise the best known in different parts of France, Spain, Portugal and Madeira. When suitably located in California we may expect them to prove as satisfactory to our vine-growers as they are in Europe.

Other Stocks.

I have in my own nurseries a limited supply of very choice vines, and have engaged others elsewhere. Also, the clover leafed Japanese dwarf orange (suitable for hedges—very thorny and hardy), seedling black walnuts (California and Eastern), seedling pecans, Carolina poplars and diamond willows (said to make wood durable for fence posts). Vine-growers needing other trees for orchards or avenues can procure them also through me, as I have made arrangements to fill such orders at reliable nurseries.

CHAS. A. WETMORE,
204 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. GUTENBERGER,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDER AND MAchinist, Front and N streets. Manufacturer of Gutenberger's Horse Powers, Patent Ground Roller and Clog Crusher and Barley Mills. All kinds of Hydraulic Pipes. fe18-1m

L-STREET LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.

J. CAMPBELL, PROPRIETOR, L STREET, between Sixth and Seventh. Buggies for hire. Horses kept at reasonable rates. fe11-1m

G. TANZOLA,

1018 FOURTH STREET, NEAR THE POSToffice. Dealer in all kinds of Choice Fruits, Nuts, Candies, Tobacco and Cigars. All at Lowest Prices. ja28-1m

PACIFIC CANDY FACTORY,

JOHN EITEL, PROPRIETOR.—WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Candies of every description. Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Nuts. Gold Purchased at Assay Value, and Assays Made. No. 317 J street, Sacramento, Cal. ja27-tf

C. H. KREBS & CO.,

626 J STREET, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass, Picture Moldings, Brushes, Artists' Material, Building Paper, Plain and Decorative Wall Paper, and Glazier Paper for Window Decorations a patent which is entirely new. d11-1m

REMOVED.

C. SALADIN, WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, has removed from 517 J street, to 4 5 J, near corner of Fourth. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Repaired and made to order. A fine assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry always on hand and at the lowest prices. ja15-1m

DAN. HYMAN. J. HYMAN, JR.
J. HYMAN, JR., & BRO.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS, 506 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, have always on hand a choice variety of fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, etc. ja12-tf

S. CARLE. E. J. CROLY.
CARLE & CROLY,

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS, ARE PREpared to do all kinds of work in their line, in city or country. Principal place of business, Sacramento. Shop, No. 1124 Second street, between K and L. Postoffice Box No. 410, Sacramento. d15-4ptf

GEORGE W. YOUNG,

SUCCESSOR TO PIKE & YOUNG, CARRIAGE Manufacturer, corner Fourth and L streets, Sacramento. Established in 1850. All sizes of Buggies, Phaetons, Spring and Thoroughbrace Wagons. Repairing, Painting and Trimming done. m20-4ptf

H. F. ROOT. ALEX. NEILSON. J. DRISCOL.
ROOT, NEILSON & CO.,

UNION FOUNDRY—IRON AND BRASS Founders and Machinists, Front street, between N and O. Castings and Machinery of every description made to order. ia24-4p1m

F. FOSTER. J. O FUNSTON.
1856. F. FOSTER & CO., 1884.

BOOK-BINDERS, PAPER-RULERS AND Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 319 J street, between Third and Fourth, Sacramento. jy20-4ptf

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

JAY R. BROWN. D. E. ALEXANDER.
ALEXANDER & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, OFFICE, NO. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, north side. Practice in all Courts in this State. fe10-

A. L. HART.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. OFFICE, SOUTHwest corner of Fifth and J streets, Rooms 12, 13 and 14, Sutter Building. fe10-

A. C. FREEMAN, GROVE L. JOHNSON, GEO. E. BATES,

LAWYERS, SACRAMENTO AND SAN FRANcisco, Cal. Offices: No. 920 Fifth street, Sacramento; and No. 401 California street, San Francisco. Business attended to in both cities. n1-tf

W. B. TREADWELL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.—OFFICE, NO. 603 I street. ja8-tf

JOHN T. CAREY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW, will practice in all State and United States Courts. Office, upstairs over No. 628 J street, southwest corner of seventh, Sacramento. ja7-tf

ADD. C. HINKSON. J. W. ARMSTRONG.
Residence, 2327 H st. Residence, 917 O st.
ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, NO. 627 J STREET, Sacramento, Cal. ja6 tf

S. SOLON HOLL. L. S. TAYLOR.
TAYLOR & HOLL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, 630 J ST., SOUTH west corner Seventh and J, Sacramento city, Cal. ia3-tf

W. S. BEATTY & S. C. DENSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS-AT-LAW. Offices: Metropolitan Block, K street, between Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Entrance next door to Metropolitan Theater. o1-tf

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

DR. J. S. COOK,

NO. 922 NINTH ST., BET. I AND J, OPPosite the Plaza. Magnetic and Electric Healer. Electro-magnetic and Medicinal Baths, Magnetic Garments and Insoles. Consultation free. d19-1m

W. H. BALDWIN, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN. OFFICE, northeast corner Second and K streets. Office hours: 10 A. M. to 12 M.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Residence, 521 N street. n15-1m

DR. NIXON,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, M STREET, BEtween Ninth and Tenth, Nos. 918 and 920. Will visit the Railroad Hospital daily at 9:30 A. M. Office hours—8 to 9 A. M.; 1 to 3 P. M., and evenings. jy1-tf

DRS. KELLOGG & GOSS,

CORNER SEVENTH AND I STREETS, SACRAMENTO. Office Hours:

Miss Dr. Kellogg—	Miss Dr. Goss—
9 to 10 A. M.	8 to 9 A. M.
12 to 2 P. M.	2 to 5 P. M.
6 to 7 P. M.	7 to 8 P. M.

Sunday, 12 to 3. s26

DR. LAINE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—OFFICE AND Residence, No. 323 J street, between Third and Fourth. Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Office of City Superintendent of Public Schools at same place. se5-4plm

WM. ELLERY BRIGGS, M. D.,

OCULIST, AURIST, AND PHYSICIAN FOR Diseases of the Throat. Office, 429½ J street, corner of Fifth, over Sacramento Bank, Sacramento, Cal. Hours: 9:30 to 12 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays: 9:30 to 11 A. M.; 1 to 4 P. M. jy1-tf

DR. A. E. BRUNE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, GRADUATE OF the University of Berlin, Germany. Office and residence, No. 521 J street, between Fifth and Sixth, Sacramento. Office hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 3 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. jy18-tf

WALLACE A. BRIGGS, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND OBSTETRICIAN. OFEICE and residence No. 212 J street, Sacramento.

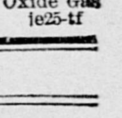
Office Hours: { 8 to 9 A. M. 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. 6:30 to 8 P. M. } je12-4ptf

DENTISTRY.

REMOVED.

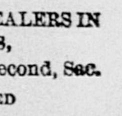
F. F. TEBBETS, DENTIST, TO 914 Sixth street, between I and J, west side, opposite Congregational Church. au5-tf

H. H. PIERSON,



DENTIST, 415 J STREET, BEtween Fourth and Fifth, Sacramento. Artificial Teeth inserted on Gold, Vulcanite and all bases. Nitrous Oxide or Laughing Gas administered for painless extraction of teeth. jy14-1m

W. WOOD,



DENTIST, QUINN'S BUILDING, northeast cor Fourth and J streets. Artificial Teeth inserted on all bases. Improved Liquid Nitrous Oxide Gas for painless extraction of teeth. je25-tf

LIQUOR DEALERS.

EBNER BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, 116 and 118 K st., bet. Front and Second, Sac.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
POMMERY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE.
je25-1plm

H. P. OSBORN'S
Wood and Coal Yard, No. 806 I street.

WELLINGTON, SEATTLE, SCOTCH, SPLINT and Ione Coals. Also, Coke, Pine and Oak, Charcoal, Pitch Pine, and Pine Kindling; 4-foot Second-growth Oak and Stove Wood delivered promptly. TELEPHONE, No. 69.
au2-4ptf W. E. OSBORN, Proprietor.

O'NEAL & SON,
WOOD AND COAL DEALERS,
1205 Second street, bet. L and M.

BEST QUALITY SECOND GROWTH WHITE Oak (Stove Lengths), $6 50 per cord. Also, all kinds of Wood and Coal, at lowest possible rates. fe20-4ptf

Nervous Debility Quick Permanent cure Book free, Civale Agency, 160 Fulton street, New York

DAILY RECORD-UNION

Entered at the Post Office at Sacramento as second-class matter

PUBLISHED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publication Office, Third st., bet. J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION
is published every day of the week, Sundays excepted. Double-sheet on Saturdays.

For one year....$6 00
For six months....3 00
For three months....2 00

Subscribers served by Carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week. In all interior cities and towns the paper can be had of the principal Periodical Dealers, Newsmen and agents.

THE WEEKLY UNION
is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific coast.
Terms, One Year....$2 00

COMMERCIAL.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

SACRAMENTO, February 27th.

FRUIT—Lemons, Sicily, $6@6 50 ℔ case; Limes, $1 75; Bananas, $2 25@3 50 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $6@9 ℔ dozen; Cocoanuts, $7@7 50 ℔ 100; Apples, 90c to $1 ℔ box; Los Angeles Oranges, $1 50; Riverside do, $2@2 25, Navel do, $4@4 50.

PIE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ℔ doz, $1 50; assorted, gallon cans, $4; Peaches, 2½-lb cans, $1 75; Portland Blueberries, 2-lb cans, $2; Whortleberries, $1 75; Capital Asparagus, $2 25 ℔ dozen cans.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, sliced, 3½@4c ℔ lb; do quartered, 3½@4c; Pears, peeled, 5@6c; do unpeeled, 4@5c; Plums, pitted, 9@10c; Peaches, 10½@11c; do peeled, 19@25c; Prunes, German and French, 7@10c; Blackberries, 10@11c; Figs, California, 5@6c ℔ lb.

TABLE FRUITS—Assorted, 2½-lb cans, ℔ doz, $2 10@2 15; Peaches, $2 50; Bartlett Pears, $2 40; Plums, $1 90@2; Blackberries, $2 15; Gooseberries, $1 90; Strawberries, $2 75; Apricots, $2 15; Muscat Grapes, $2; Red Currants, $2 40; Cherries, $2 60@2 75.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 85c@$1 50; Salt Lake Potatoes, $1 50; Early Rose do, $1 25 ℔ ctl; Celery, 60c ℔ dozen; Onions, $3@3 50; Cabbage, 60@75c; Carrots, 50@60c ℔ 100; Turnips, 75c; bunch vegetables, 12½c ℔ doz; Parsnips, 1c; Beets, 75c; Horse Radish, 6@8c ℔ lb; Garlic, 8@10c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 75 ℔ barrel; Oatmeal, $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs; Cornmeal, yellow, $2 15@2 40; white, $2 15@2 40; Cracked Wheat, $2 15@2 40.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys, 17@18c ℔ lb; dressed, 20c; full-grown Chickens, $5 50@6 50 ℔ dozen; young Roosters, $5 50@6 50 ℔ dozen; Broilers, $4@5; tame Ducks, $6 50; Geese, $1 50 @2 ℔ pair; Eggs, choice lots, 21@22c ℔ dozen.

GAME—Hare, $1 75@2; Rabbits, $1@1 50; Quail, $1@1 20; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50 ℔ dozen; Teal, $1@1 50 ℔ dozen; Sprig, $2@2 50 ℔ dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, choice, 26@27c ℔ lb; mixed lots, in rolls, 20@21c; Cheese, California, 12@13c; Western flats, 16@17c; Marin's Cream, 17@18c.

HAY, GRAIN AND FEED—Oat hay, $12@15 ℔ ton; Alfalfa hay, $9@10 ℔ ton; Bran, $14 ℔ ton; Middlings, $16 ℔ ton; Barley, whole, $1; ground, $1 15; Wheat, $1 40 ℔ cwt; tame Oats, $1 50; white Wild Oats, $1 40@1 50 ℔ cwt; Corn, $1 25@1 30 ℔ cwt for choice.

MEATS—Beef, 7@10c; Mutton, 5½c ℔ lb; Pork, 8@8½c; Veal, small calves, 9@10c; large, 8@9c.

MISCELLANEOUS — Seeds — Alfalfa, 16c; Timothy, Eastern, 6½@7½c ℔ lb; Oregon, 6@7c; Pop Corn, 3½@4c ℔ lb; Red Clover, 12@13c; Red Top, 7@9c. Nuts—English Walnuts, @ 9c; California Walnuts, 9½@10c; Almonds, 12@13c; Peanuts, California, 5½@6c; Lard (California), cans, 14c; Eastern, 14@15c; Hides, salt, light and medium, 7½c; heavy, 9c; dry, 16½c; Tallow, 5c; Hops, in the absence of any particular movement prices may be nominally quoted at 20@22c.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

Produce Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra, $4 37½@5; medium, $3 75@4 25; shipping, superfine, $2 75 @3 75 ℔ bbl.

WHEAT—The market is in a very bad shape. Exporters are seemingly not anxious to buy, though it is fair to assert that they would not refuse desirable offerings at $1 25 ℔ ctl. Holders, however, are not disposed to accept this figure, and as no more can be obtained at the moment trade will have to drag along until some circumstance occurs to change the present monotony of the situation.

Call sales at the morning session embraced 500 tons, buyer season, at $1 35⅝, and 300 do at $1 35¾ ℔ ctl.

Afternoon sales were:
Buyer season—100 tons, $1 35⅝; 500, $1 35¾.
Buyer 1885—200 tons, $1 44¼ ℔ ctl.

BARLEY—In the sample market trade is moderately active at steady prices. Choice Feed commands 95c, while a good article will bring 92½c ℔ ctl. Less desirable stock changes hands at 87½@90c ℔ ctl. Brewing is unchanged at $1 @1 10 ℔ ctl.

At the morning call session there was active trading, though values were but moderately steady. Sales were as follows:
Buyer season—100 tons, 98¼c; 200, 98⅞; 900, 96⅞c; 1,100, 96¾c; 1,200, 96⅞c; 300, 97c.
Seller season—300 tons, 91¼c; 100, 91⅝c; 200, 91¼c.
Buyer 1885—100 tons, 99c; 100, 99⅛c; 100, 99⅝c; 200, 99¼c; 100, 99⅛c; 300, 99⅝c; 100, 99⅞c ℔ ctl.
Sales at the afternoon call session were as follows:
Buyer season—200 tons, 96¾c; 200, 97c.
Buyer 1885—100 tons, 99⅞c; 100, $1 ℔ ctl.

OATS—Trade is so slow that dealers occasionally shade on present low rates sooner than lose a sale. We quote as follows: Surprise and Milling, $1 35@1 40; No. 1, $1 15@1 20; No. 2, $1@1 10; off grades, 75c@$1; Black, $1@1 10 ℔ ctl.

CORN—Offerings are in excess of immediate requirements. Quotable at $1 05@1 10 for large Yellow; small Yellow, $1 15@1 20; White, $1 10@1 15 ℔ ctl. Poor lots are quotable at 90c@$1 ℔ ctl. Nebraska is quotable at $1 10 ℔ ctl.

SEEDS—We quote: Mustard, $2 25@3 for Brown and $2@2 25 for Yellow; Canary, 4@4½c; Hemp, 3½@3¾c; Rape, 2½@3c; Timothy, 5½@6c; Alfalfa, 15c ℔ lb; Flax, $2 25@2 50 ℔ ctl.

HAY—Alfalfa, $8@11; Wheat, $10@15; Oat, $8@12; Barley, $7@11; Mixed, $7@9 ℔ ton.

HOPS—Buyers are still scarce. Quotable at 10@12c ℔ lb.

RYE—Is less firm. Supply fair. Quotable at $1 05@1 10 ℔ ctl.

Reported sale to-day of 70 tons good quality at $1 07½ ℔ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—No variation in rates. Quotable at $1 25@1 37½ ℔ ctl.

POTATOES—Wharf rates are as follows: Early Rose, 85c@$1; River Reds, 75@90c; Petalumas, 95c@$1 10; Garnet Chile, 50@60c; Peerless, 50@85c; New, 2@2½c ℔ lb; Sweet, 75c@$1 ℔ ctl; Humboldt Red, $1 10@1 15; Peachblows, $1 10 ℔ ctl.

ONIONS—In good supply. The range of the market is given at $1 25@2 ℔ ctl.

BEANS—We quote prices as follows: Bayos, $2 50@3; Butter, $1@1 35; Pink $1 60@1 70; Red, $2@2 12½; Lima, $1 50@1 60; Small White, $1 25 @1 65; Pea, $1 50@1 90 ℔ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Rhubarb and Asparagus are both in moderate supply. Tomatoes of good quality are wanted. Asparagus, 12@15c; Rhubarb, 11c ℔ lb; Tomatoes, $1 50@2 ℔ box; Sprouts, 2@3c ℔ lb; Artichokes, 30c ℔ dozen; Cucumbers, 50c@$1 50 ℔ doz.; Carrots, 30@50c; Turnips, 50@60c ℔ ctl; Beets, 40@60c ℔ ctl; Parsnips, $1 ℔ ctl; Cauliflower, 40@60c ℔ dozen; Cabbage, 50@60c ℔ ctl; Garlic, 6@8c ℔ lb; Celery, 50c ℔ dozen; Dried Peppers, 12@18c ℔ lb; Green do 10@12c ℔ lb; Green Peas, 4@6c ℔ lb; Dried Okra, 20@30c ℔ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $8@10 ℔ ton; Hubbard Squash, $5@8 ℔ ton.

FRUIT—Trade continues quiet. We quote: Apples, 75c@$1 for common, and $1 25@2 ℔ box for good to choice; Lemons—Malaga, $4 50; do Sicily, $5@5 50; do, California, 80c@$1 25 ℔ box for ordinary, and $2@2 25 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $11 50@12; California do, 50c@$1 25 ℔ box; Oranges, California, $1 25@1 40 ℔ box for common, $1 75@2 25 for Riverside, and $3 50@4 25 for Navel; Bananas, $1 50@3 ℔ bunch; Pineapples, $5@6 ℔ dozen; Cranberries, $18@25 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Sun-dried Apples, 2¼@3c ℔ lb for sliced and 2@2½c for quartered; Alden and Plummer, 6c; Apricots 9c; Blackberries, 9c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 2c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 16c for layers, and 11½@12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 9c; Peaches, 14@15c for peeled, 7@8c for unpeeled; Pears, 4c for whole and 3@4c for sliced; machine dried, 8c; Plums, 7½c for pitted and 1½c for unpitted; German Prunes, 5c; French Prunes, 6c ℔ lb; Raisins, new crop Layers, $1 75@2; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ℔ box.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 7@8c; Extracted, 4@5c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Market abundantly furnished, and weak prices. Fancy, 22@22½c; choice, 21@21½c; fair to good, 18@20c; mixed store shipments, dull at 12@15c; pickled roll, good to choice, 16@20c; firkin, 18@20c for good to choice, and 15@16c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 12½@15c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Unchanged. Quotable at 12@13c; inferior grades, 6@10c; Eastern, 17@18c; Western, 12½@15c ℔ lb.

EGGS—Stocks are quite large. Quotable at 17@18c ℔ dozen.

POULTRY—Turkeys sell at a shade advance. Ducks also show a small improvement. We quote prices as follows: Live Turkeys—gobblers, 12@13c; hens, 16@18c; dressed, 16@20c ℔ lb; Roosters, $5 for old, and $6@6 50 for young; Hens, $6@7 50; Broilers, $5@5 50, as to size; Ducks, $6 50@8 ℔ dozen; Geese, $2@2 50 ℔ pair.

GAME—We quote: Quail, 90c@$1; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Rabbits, $1 for small and $1 @1 25 for Cottontail; Mallard Ducks, $3@3 50; Canvasback, $3@3 50; Sprig, $1 25@1 50; Teal, $1; Widgeon, 75c@$1; small Ducks, 50@75c; Grey Geese, $2@2 55 ℔ dozen; White Geese, $1@1 25 ℔ dozen; Brant, $1@1 25 ℔ dozen; Honkers, $3 @4; English Snipe, $1 50@1 75; common do, 50c ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Eastern Hams quotable at 13@13½c for Four Ace, Dupee's and Whittaker's, other brands, 12½@13c ℔ lb. California, 11½@12½c for salt and sugar-cured. Eastern Breakfast Bacon, 13½@14c; California Bacon, 10½@11c for heavy and medium, and 12c for light medium, and 12½@13½c for light and extra light; Clear Sides, 11@12c; Pork, $15@15 50 for extra prime, $18@18 50 for prime mess, $19 50@20 for mess, $20 50@21 for clear, $22@22 50 for extra clear; Pigs' feet, $16@18; Mess Beef, $15 50@16 for bbls, $8 50@9 for hf bbls; Extra Mess Beef, $16@16 50 for bbls, $8@8 75 for hf-bbls; Family Beef, $18@19 ℔ bbl; California Smoked Beef, 15 @15½c ℔ lb; Beef Tongues, $9 50@10 ℔ dozen; Eastern Lard, 11@11½c for tierces, and 11½@11¾c for pails; California do, 10-lb tins, 8@8½c; 5-lb tins, 9@9½c; pails, 10½@11c for 10-lb, 11@11½c for 5-lb, and 11½@12c ℔ lb for 3-lb pails.

WOOL—There is no business in progress. We quote Fall:

Northern, free, ℔ lb	12@14c
Northern, defective	9@11
Mountain, free	9@12
San Joaquin plains	6@ 8
Southern coast	6@ 8
Eastern Oregon, fair to good	14@16

FRESH MEATS—Following are rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers: Beef—First quality, 8½@9c; second quality, 7@7½c; third quality, 6½@7c ℔ lb. Veal—Quotable at 9@12c ℔ lb. Mutton—Wethers are quotable at at 6¼c ℔ lb, and Ewes at 6c ℔ lb. Lamb—Quotable at 12@15c ℔ lb for Spring. Pork—Live Hogs, 4¾@5¼c for hard grain Hogs on foot; dressed do, 6¾@7½c ℔ lb.

General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 27th.

BAGS AND BAGGING—The steamer from Hongkong brought a small consignment of Jute from Calcutta, presumably for the local mill, which resumed operations early in January. The first vessel with Wheat Bags from Calcutta is now due, being 113 days out. The market is said to be firm for June and July delivery at 6@6½c; Wool Bags, 35@40c; Potato Gunnies, 10½@11c apiece.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The opening trade sale of the season by Newhall's Sons & Co. will be held on March 2d. The catalogue comprises 1,000 cases Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for men and boys, and 1,200 dozen similar goods for women and children. These goods are from the best local and Eastern factories, and will be offered on liberal credit.

BRICK—English Fire are jobbing at $32 50@35 ℔ thousand; English Bath, 50c ℔ dozen; California building descriptions, $6 50@11 ℔ thousand.

BROOMS—A local manufacturer publishes his price list as follows: Common Patent No. 3, $1 75; do ring necks, $1 50; Extra Patent, $2 50 for No. 1, $2 25 for No. 2, and $2 for No. 3; Ladies' Delight, $3; Patent Cap (Eastern Brush), $4, $3 50 and $3 25 for the three numbers; Eureka, $3 50, $3 25 and $3 for the three numbers; Mill and Stable, $3 and $2 50; Ship, $1 50; painted handles, 25c extra; galvanized bands, 50c extra; Toy Brooms, $1 75; 1 and 2 string velvet tops, $1 50, 3 string velvet tops, $1 75; patent ferrule handle, $1 75 ℔ dozen.

CANDLES—The product of the local Candle factories is quoted as follows: San Francisco Crystal Wax, 10½c for 16 oz, and 11½c for 14 oz; Stearic Acid, 14 oz, 13½c; Star, 14 oz, 13c; Eagle, 12 oz, 11c; Cincinnati, 12 oz, 11c; Mission Chemical Wax, 14 oz, 16c; do 16 oz, 17c½; Solar Sperm, 14 oz, 11c; do 16 oz, 16c; Adamantine, 12 oz, 12c; Eastern brands vary from 8c to 17c; Sperm, 25c; Paraffine, 17@18c ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Invoices from ship both Eastern and foreign continue to be offered low. Following are the jobbing rates for this and kindred kinds: Eastern Cement, $2 15@2 25; foreign do, $3 25 to $3 50 ℔ bbl. Golden Gate Plaster, $2 75@3; Wotherspoon Plaster, $3@3 25; Santa Cruz Lime, $1 50@1 75 ℔ bbl; Land Plaster, $12 50 ℔ ton; Fire Clay, $4 ℔ bbl for American and $5 for English; Brick Dust, $4@5 ℔ bbl; Cattle Hair, 2½c; Goat's Hair, 4c ℔ lb.

CHICORY—California, 5¾@6¼c; English and German, 6@6½c ℔ lb.

CASE GOODS—A leading local canning firm quotes Jellies of all kinds in 2-lb tins at $2 25@2 50 per dozen; Assorted, Apricot, Plum, Pear, Peach, Gooseberry and Quince Jams, 2-lb tins, $2 25@2 50; Blackberry and Currant Jams, $2 50@2 75; Raspberry and Strawberry Jams, $2 75@3 per dozen, 2-lb tins. The same firm quotes table fruits as follows, in 2½-lb tins:

Assorted	$2 00@2 25
Blackberries	2 25@2 50
Gooseberries	2 50@2 75
Raspberries	2 75@3 00
Strawberries	2 75@3 00
Black Cherries	2 25@2 50
White Cherries	2 75@3 00
Currants	2 25@2 50
Grape, Muscatel	2 00@2 25
Apples	1 75@2 00
Pears, Bartlett	2 35@2 50
Plums, Assorted	2 00@2 25
Coes G. Drop	2 00@2 25
Damson	2 00@2 25
Egg	2 00@2 25
Green Gage	2 00@2 25
Prunes, German	2 00@2 25
Apricots	2 00@2 25
Nectarines	2 25@2 50
Peaches, Y. F.	2 25@2 50
Quinces	2 25@2 50

COAL—Receipts the past week have been comparatively light, and prices continue low for this market, though relatively much higher here than in any Atlantic city. For the first 23 days of February the receipts were 63,000 tons. The San Francisco Gaslight Company is selling Coke at 50c ℔ bbl by wholesale and 60c by retail. We quote coast Coals as follows: Coos Bay, $6 50@7; Renton and Seattle from ship's side or from Coal bunkers on wharf, $7 50; Nanaimo, $8@8 50 for Southfield Steam, and $9@9 50 for Southfield for domestic use; Wellington, $9 50@10.

COFFEE—The last steamer brought over 8,000 bags from Central America, the largest consignment of new crop this season. This will come on the market to-day. The previous steamer brought only a small quantity of Salvador, which induced dealers to take all of that description offered, say 2,000 bags, at 10c for good green unwashed, leaving only 1,700 bags in first hands at higher figures. There is a good demand for Guatemala for St. Louis. The range for ordinary to prime grades of Central American is 9@12½c.

CORDAGE—Sisal, 1¼ inch and upwards, 9¾c; 12 thread, 10c; 6 and 9 thread, 10½c; Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, Twine for Hop and for Grape Vines, 9½c; Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 10½c; Manila, 1¼ inch and upward, and also Rope for the transmission of power, Bale Rope, Tarred Rope, Tarred Lanyard, Lath Yarn and Shingle Yarn, and Twine for Hop and Grape Vines, 15c; 12 thread, 15½c; 6 and 9 thread, 16c; Cables and Sand Pump Lines for Well-boring, and Twine for Paper and Bed Springs, 16c; all other kinds, 16½@17c. Discount on invoices of 10,000 lbs. Terms, 60 days, or 1½ per cent off for cash. Cartage on all deliveries.

DRY GOODS—Brown Drill, 30 inch goods, are jobbing at 8¼@9c; Brown sheetings, 36 inch, 7¾@8c; Brown shirtings, 30 inch, 6@7c; Apron and Furniture Check, 14@17c; bleached and colored Cambrics, 5¾@6c; heavy Denims, 28 inch, 16@18c; Cotton Flannel, 8½@12c for light, and 14¼@22½c for heavy; Hickory Stripes, 11@12c; Prints, 6¼@7c; Kentucky Jeans, 19@50c.

FISH—Pacific Codfish 4½c in 50 lb bdls; 5c in 100 lb cases and 6c for 30 lb boxes boneless. Canned Salmon $1@1 10; Eastern Codfish, 7@7½c ℔ lb; Eastern Mackerel, $1 65@2 for No. 1 in 15 lb kits and $2 75@3 for Mess in 15 lb kits.

LEATHER—Sole, 27@30c for good heavy, 24@27c for good medium, and 22@24c ℔ lb for good light; Buff, 14@15c ℔ foot; Side, 14@16c ℔ foot; Calf Sides, 60@75c ℔ lb; Kip Skins, 45@55c ℔ dozen; Harness Leather, 32½@35c ℔ lb for heavy and 25@30c for No. 2.

LUMBER—Nothing doing in cargo lots and prices for same are $1 50 to $2 below the following rates, which are for retail lots:

Rough Pine, merchantable, per M feet	$18 50
Rough Pine, No. 2	14 50
Rough Redwood, No. 1	19 50
Rough Redwood, No. 2	15 50
1x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	28 00
1x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	23 00
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 1, Pine	29 00
1x4 and 1¼x4x6 T. & G. No. 2, Pine	24 00
Stepping, Pine	29 00
Surface Redwood, No. 1	35 00
1x4 T. & G Redwood, 12 ft. and over	35 00
1x6 T. & G. Redwood, 12 ft. and over	32 00
1x4 and 6 T. & G Redwood, No. 2	27 00
½ inch	30 00
Fancy Pickets	25 00
Rough Pickets	15 00
Rough Square	13 00
Shingles	2 00

MATCHES—Percussion, 32½c; Telegraph, 50c; Eastern Parlor, $1 65.

METALS—An invoice of 900 pigs Sydney Tin arrived on the 22d. The iron foundries were closed last week pending a strike against a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. They have now resumed, but business is notably light. Clipper Gap (California) Pig Iron is quoted at $25@30 for Nos. 1 to 4. We quote as follows for other kinds: Coke Tin, $5 25@5 50; Roofing Tin, $5 75; Charcoal Tin, $6 50 @6 75 ℔ box; Yellow Metal, 20@22c; English Cast Steel, 14@15c; Sheet Zinc, 8¾@9c; Pig Lead, 4@4¼c; Bar Lead, 5½@6c; Lead Pipe, 7@8c; Sheet Lead, 8@8½c; Bar Copper, 13c; Pig Tin, 19c ℔ lb.

NAILS—Eastern factories report a rising tendency, and prices there are relatively higher than here. Our local factory is selling at $3 15 ℔ keg for 10d to 60d.

OIL—China Nut, 63@64c; California Castor, $1 45 for No. 1 and $1 25 No. 2; refined Cocoanut, 45@50c; California Linseed, in single barrel lots, 55c for raw and 60c for boiled; Petroleum, 110°, in cans, 17@21c; do, 150°, 24@30c; pure winter strained Lard, 75c, in barrels, and 80c in tins; Possel Olive, $4 40@4 50; Flagniol Olive, $5 25@5 50; Duret do, $5 10@5 15; extra fine kinds, $7@8 ℔ dozen quarts. The Arctic Oil Works quotations are as follows: Sperm, Crude, 90c; Natural Winter, $1 08; Bleached do, $1 13; Whale, Coast, 54@55c; Natural Winter, 60c; do Spring, 58c; Bleached Winter, 61@62c; do Spring, 60c; Extra Bleached, Coast, 62c; do Northern, 63@64c ℔ gallon.

PAINTS—Pioneer White Lead, product of local factory, 6@6½c.

PAPER—California Straw Wrapping, 80c, 90c, $1 and $1 10 ℔ ream for the four styles.

QUICKSILVER—The price in London is £6 15s. Here the demand is very dull at $33 ℔ flask.

RICE—The arrivals of new crop mixed China have thus far been light, and the quotations are $4 75@4 80 ℔ two mats; old crop do, $4 50@4 60; No. 2 China, $4 25@4 50; No. 1 do, $4 80@5 75; extra No. 1 China, $6@6 20; Hawaiian, 5@5½c.

RUBBER GOODS—The net prices for three-ply and four-ply Rubber Hose are 7@19c for ¾ inch, 7@23c for ¾ inch, 16@31c for 1 inch, 20@59c for 1¼ inch, 24@47c for 1½ inch, 32@62½c for 2 inch, and 40c@$1 for 2 inch; Suction Hose, 37@50c for 1 inch, 50@82½c for 1½ inch, and 75c@$1 50 for 2 inch; Steam Fire Engine Hose, 80c@$1 25. These are the prices of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.

SALT—Liverpool from warehouse is quoted at $22 50 for Higgins', $18 for Marshall's and $16 for all other brands; Carmen Island, $13@15 for coarse and $22@25 for fine; California, $10@12 for coarse and $14@16 for fine.

SOAP—We quote Pale at 5@6c, and Chemical Olive at 7@9c ℔ lb.

SPICES—Cassia, 6@6½c; Cloves, 14½@15c; Nutmegs, 48@50c; Mace, 40@41c; Pepper, 15½@17½c; Pimento, 6¼@6½c ℔ lb.

STARCH—Kingsford's Pure, 7c in barrels and 7½c in boxes; Silver Gloss, 8½c in barrels and 9@9½c in boxes; Oswego Corn, 9@9½c. These prices are substantially the same as for other brands.

SUGAR—Since the reduction on the 7th the local refineries have been crowded with orders. Of course the larger refinery gets the most business. By way of protecting itself from a purely speculative demand, it has advanced its rates on Yellow ¼c, and notified buyers that prices ruling on the day of delivery will be charged. This is to shut out orders ahead of the real consumptive demand. The other refinery is said to have followed suit on Yellows, but we have no confirmation of it from official sources, and so make no change. The feature of the week has been the arrival of large quantities of Hawaiian for the California Refinery, and a large cargo of Manila for the American Refinery. Since the 20th instant the rates in 25-bbl lots at both refineries have been as follows:

	American Refinery.	California Refinery.
Extra Fine Cube	7c	.....
(A) Patent Cube	.....	7c
(A) Crushed	7	7
(A) Loaves	8	.....
Fine Crushed	7	7
Powdered	7¼	.....
Extra Powdered	.....	7
Extra Fine Powdered	8	.....
Dry Granulated	6¾	6¾
Extra Granulated	.....	6½
XX Dry Granulated	6¼	.....
Confectioners' (A)	6½	.....
Extra C	5½	5¾
Golden C	5	5¼
El Dorado C	5¾	.....
Nonpareil C	4¾	.....
D	.....	5

SYRUP—The product of the local refiners is quoted as follows:

	American.	California.
Bbls	30c	35c
Hf. bbls	32½	37½
Kegs, 5 galls	40	42½
Tins, 1 gall	50	52½

TEA—Good medium grades of Japan are jobbing at 32½@37½c.

WOODENWARE—The price-list of the Coos Bay Stave and Lumber Company's product is in part as follows: Pails, painted, 3 hoops, $2 50 per dozen; varnished do brass hoops, $2 75; varnished do galvanized hoops, $3; White Pails galvanized hoops, $3@3 50; brass-bound, $6@7 50; Lard Pails covered, $2 25@2 50; Flour, $10, $7 50 and $5 50, for the three sizes; Feed and Stable, $5@6 50 for cedar, and $7 50@9 for oak; Deck Buckets, $5@5 50; Well Buckets, $7 50@10 50; Water Kegs, $4 50@5 per dozen; Tubs, painted, $9@20 per dozen, or $3 per nest; varnished do, $9@21; white do, $14@20 per dozen; Keelers, $2 50@6 for plain, and $5@9 per dozen for brass-bound; Family Washboards, $2; double zinc do, $3 50; laundry, $5 per dozen.

WOOLEN GOODS—Pioneer Blanketing is quoted as follows: Vicuna and Brown, 72 inch, 32 oz., $2 50 ℔ yard; Gray, same width and weight, $1 87½; Gray, same width, 24 oz., $1; Gray, 54 inch, 16 oz., 80c; White sluice, 60 inch, $2 50; Pioneer flannels, ¾ gray, or white twilled, 7 oz., 50c; same, 5 oz., 40c; Scarlet and dark blue, 50c ℔ 7 oz and 40c ℔ 4½ oz.; white, plain fulled, $1 10; 32 inch do, $1 25; 6-4 French plaids, $1 20; do ¾ extra heavy, 65c; Opera flannels, 35@37½c; Honeycomb flannels, $2 25@2 75 ℔ yard.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, February 27th.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is quiet and Wheat is unsettled and lower.

WOOL—California is steady at 9@10c for fall burry, and 12@18c for clean fall; spring burry, 10@15c; clean spring 15@25c; pulled, 25@35c.

HIDES—California are quiet and steady at 21c.

SUGAR—Cuba Centrifugal, $6 45.

CHICAGO, February 27th.

WHEAT—75⅛c for February, 75¾c for March, 75⅛c for April, and 80⅛c for May.
BARLEY—No. 2, cash, 63@64c, nominal.
CORN—40⅞c for May.
PORK—$12 87½ for May.
LARD—$7 05 for May.
RIBS—$6 45 for May.
SHORT RIBS—$6 55 for March.

LIVERPOOL, February 27th.

WHEAT—Downward tendency. California spot lots, 6s 8d to 6s 11d off coast, 35s; just shipped, 35s; nearly due, 35s; cargoes off coast, few bids in market; on passage, depressed. Quantity of Wheat on passage to Continent, 370,000 qrs; Wheat and Flour to U. K., 2,800,000.

Education of Girls in Ireland.

The Board of Intermediate Education in Ireland has issued a new programme, in which it is proposed to remove Greek, Celtic, plane trigonometery and elementary mechanics from the girls' curriculum; also to lower the marks in Latin, chemistry and natural philosophy. The advocates for the proposed change base their argument on the ground that the vast mass of Irish girls are not anxious to compete in the higher studies. The Irish teachers are opposed to the change. They declare that "such a movement would be entirely of a retrograde character, and would undo the work of years." Meetings have been held by the Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Association, at which memorials were drawn up to present to the Intermediate Board, asking that they reconsider their determination. The Royal Irish University has a common course of study, regardless of sex. If these girls in the intermediate schools are prevented from attending elementary classes in certain studies, it will not be possible for them to pass with honors at the university examinations. This is one argument made in the memorial. Another is, that the proposed change will, if carried out, place Irish girls at a great disadvantage, compared with the English and Scotch girls who have passed through the full university curriculum. These will naturally have the first choice of situations or employment. If these memorials have no effect on the Commissioners of the Intermediate Board, it is proposed to apply to Parliament to prevent this radical change in the education of girls in Ireland.—[Exchange.

Roller Skating Flirtation.

Lying on the left side, "My heart is at your feet."

Lying on the right side, "I have money in the bank."

Standing on your nose, "I have no objection to a mother-in-law."

Jumping on your skates, "I'm afraid I can't trust you."

Lying on your back, "Assist me."

One leg in the air means "Catch me."

Two legs in the air means "Mashed."

One skate in your mouth, "Crushed again."

Hitting on the back of your head with your heel, "I am gone."

Suddenly placing your legs horizontally on the floor like the letter V indicates, "I am paralyzed."

Punching your neighbor in the stomach with your left foot, "I'm onto your little game."

A backward flip of the heels and sudden cohesion of the knees to the floor indicates "May I skate the next music with you?" [Norristown Herald.

THE FIRST INHABITANTS OF ENGLAND. We are sometimes much impressed when old cities are dug out of the dust of centuries, and the works of a people, whose very name has been lost for ages, are brought once more to the light of day. We regard with something akin to awe the remains of ancient halls where the soldiers and statesmen of a bygone age acted their various parts on the stage of common life. We speculate on the many centuries that have passed, and the great changes that have occurred, on this earthly scene; but the researches of our author carry us back to a period so remote that the earliest works of man are but as yesterday when compared with them, and to changes so great that we can scarcely realize them. At that time man had not yet appeared on the world; this island of ours had not yet been formed, at least in its present shape, and the place that it now occupies was inhabited by strange and weird forms of animal life. In fact, the kingdoms he describes to us are not those of men, but of reptiles, who at that time seemed to be the rulers of the earth. The earth, the air, the sea appear to have swarmed with unearthly-looking gigantic lizards, flying dragons, crocodiles, alligators, serpents, and other noxious and formidable animals. We can scarcely believe that these inhabitants of tropical and warm climates once dwelt where the island of Great Britain now stands.—[Cassell's Magazine.

Frederick the Great, having appointed a man of infamous character as Minister to England, sneeringly asked Hugh Elliott what they thought of him in London. "Digne representant de votre Majeste," answered Hugh Elliott bowing to the ground—a revenge, he said, that Satan might have envied.—[Temple Bar.

"BROWN'S Bronchial Troches" will relieve bronchitis, asthma, catarrh and throat diseases.

A DRUGGISTS' STORY.

Mr. Isaac C. Chapman, Druggist, Newburg, N Y., writes us: "I have for the past ten years sold several gross of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I can say of it what I cannot say of any other medicine. I have never heard a customer speak of it but to praise its virtues in the highest manner. I have recommended it in a great many cases of Whooping Cough, with the happiest effects. I have used it in my own family; in fact, always have a bottle in the medicine closet ready for use."
fe21-1y&wly

The Story of Vesuvius.

A little more than eighteen centuries since the form of the mountain was totally different; its hight was probably some hundred yards less than at present, its outline a blunt, truncated cone, having a wide crater at the summit; no eruption in the memory of man had disturbed the peace of the district; scarce a tradition of such an occurrence appears to have lingered. The floor of the crater was overgrown with brushwood and trees; its walls were festooned with ivy and the wild vine. Once only does it become prominent in history, when the Capuan gladiators sheltered themselves for awhile in this natural hill-fort, from which, under command of Spartacus, they escaped to begin the Servile War. In the year 79 of the present era there was a change; earthquakes agitated the neighboring district, and at last the imprisoned fires broke forth. From the crater of Vesuvius a huge dark cloud rose into the air, spreading itself out like a great pine tree; presently a hail of red-hot scoria came rattling down over the flanks of the mountain, and as night fell the cloud grew larger and darker, and the shower of stones became thicker, heavier and more widely spread. All night long the darkness for many a mile was rendered blacker still by the thickly-falling scoria, though illuminated at intervals by a lurid gleam from the mountain, and rendered yet more awful by the incessant earthquake shocks. Morning dawned at last, and later still the air cleared; half the ancient crater-wall had vanished, leaving the fragment which now bears the name of Somma, while beneath its ruins Herculaneum, Pompeii and Stabæ lay buried, and the ground, even at Misenum, was white as snow with the fallen ashes.—[Picturesque Europe.

Fast Time in an Ice Boat.

The ice boat Hope, of Burlington, N. J., carrying its owner, J. W. Fennimore, and Rufus G. Wilkins, of this city, made the excellent time of half a mile in 29 seconds on Thursday, and is said to have done even better on a former occasion.

"It was bewildering, whirling the wind out of us and into us at the same time," said Mr. Wilkins yesterday. "It takes a steady hand and quick eye to handle one of the machines when it blows hard, especially on a wind and over rough ice. One moment she is up on the leeward runner, and the next she cants to the windward, and then makes a fearful leap in the air and does not reach tthe ice again in a hundred feet. Sailing on the ice may be called the 'poetry of motion,' but there is a scared-to-death sort of ecstacy thrown in.

"Eighty miles an hour is claimed for a recent improved model—in fact, there is no limit to speed when approaching the wind, if the ice is suitable. The movements are peculiar, with conflicting sensations that hardly admit of explanation. The desire that some people have to leap from a giddy hight is doubtless the same. The Hope sailed from Burlington to Camden in 60 minutes, the first and only time an ice boat has been over the course, the ice being rough, with many obstructions. We expect to have another sail in a few days."—[Philadelphia Times.

IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH LIFE without once taking a cold, many of the minor and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for coughs and colds, asthma and bronchitis.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This POWDER never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., Agents,
SAN FRANCISCO. ap28-4ply

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. Trade Mark. On Every Bottle.
—THE BEST TONIC.
PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

TRADE S.S.S. MARK

From experience I think Swift's Specific is a very valuable remedy for cutaneous diseases, and at the same time an invigorating tonic.
JAMES JACKSON, Chief Justice of Ga.
Atlanta, September, 1884.

INOCULATED POISON.—After trying all the other remedies, Swift's Specific has cured me sound and well of a terrible blood poison contracted from a nurse.
MRS. T. W. LEE, Greenville, Ala.

POISON OAK.—A lady here has been entirely cured of poison oak poison by the use of two bottles of S. S. S.
R. S. BRADFORD, Tiptonville, Tenn.

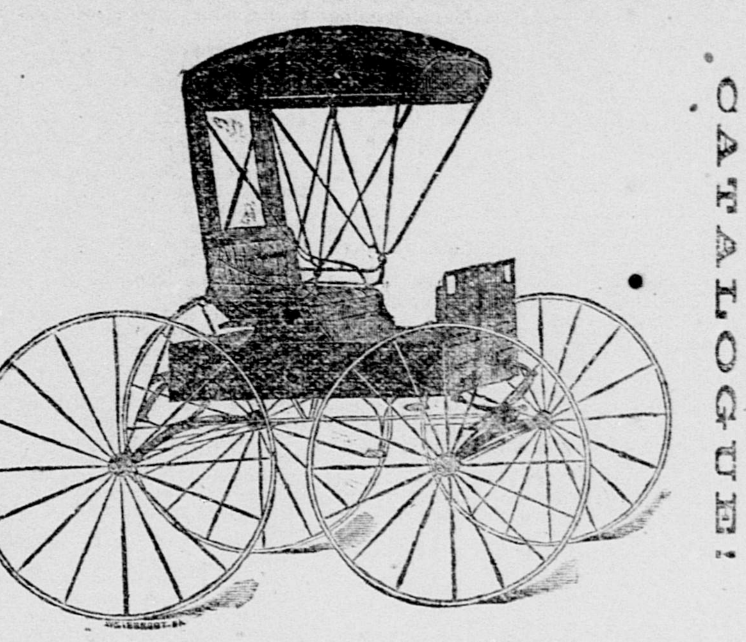
ULCERS 25 YEARS.—A member of my church has been cured of an ulcerated leg of 25 years' standing with two bottles of Swift's Specific.
P. H. CRUMPLER, Pastor Meth. Ch. Macon, Ga.

Swift's Specific is entirely vegetable. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 150 W. 23d st., N. Y. fe5-1y&wly.

WOODBURN & BARNES
(Successors to E. L. Billings & Co.),
No. 417 K Street, between Fourth & Fifth, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
In the Finest Brandies, Wines and Liquors
jy15-isIm

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVED!
J. F. DAVIS & SON
Have Removed their Carriage Repository from Nos. 205 and 207 J street, to the
SCOFIELD & TEVIS BUILDING, Nos. 911 and 913 SECOND ST., BET. I AND J.

SEND FOR  CATALOGUE!

☞ The large increase in trade and demand for their CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, etc., during the last year has made this removal necessary. Their New Salesroom—including the entire building—makes this the Finest Repository on the coast for the display of their immense stock of BUGGIES, PHAETONS and CARRIAGES. Parties living in the country will be furnished with their NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, by sending their address to
J. F. DAVIS & SON, Nos. 911 and 913 Second street......ja30-4ptf......Sacramento, Cal.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MISSISSIPPI KITCHEN
—AND—
OYSTER HOUSE!
A. J. SENATZ, PROPRIETOR,
Third st. (next to "Record-Union" Office),
SACRAMENTO.
☞ OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. ☜
ja6-3m

WESTERN HOTEL,
NOS. 209 TO 219 K STREET,
THREE BLOCKS FROM RAILROAD DEPOT. Leading Business and Family Hotel of Sacramento, Cal. The most convenient to Post office, Express and Land Offices, all Courts and Places of Amusement. Meals, 25 cents. First-class in all its appointments. Free coach to and from the Hotel. WM. LAND, Proprietor.
d13-tf

FURNISHED ROOMS,
CLUNIE BUILDING, NORTHEAST CORNER Eighth and K. Rooms single or in suites. Street Cars pass from the Depot every five minutes. House strictly first-class.
d25-1m MRS. GRICE, Proprietress.

FISHER'S DINING ROOMS
No. 510 J STREET.
TABLE SUPPLIED WITH ALL THE DELICACIES of the Season. Special attention given to Banquets and Wedding Cakes.
fe14-1plm S. FORESTIER & CO., Props.

GOLDEN EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner Seventh and K Streets.
☞ STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. ☜
Free 'Bus to and from the Cars.
m30-1y JAMES McNASSER, Prop'r.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO,
CORNER SEVENTH AND K STREET
BLESSING & GUTHRIE, Proprietors.
☞ Free Omnibus to and from the Cars ☜
jy13-tf

AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL,
SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. This hotel is in the very center of the business portion of the city. The traveling public will find this to be the most comfortable and respectable Hotel in the city. Board and room, $1, $1 25 and $1 50 per day. Hot and Cold Baths Free. Free Coach to and from the Hotel.
o26-tf CHAS. MONTGOMERY & BRO., Props.

ST. DAVID'S.
A FIRST-CLASS LODGING-HOUSE, CONtains 190 rooms; 715 Howard street, near Third, San Francisco. This house is especially designed as a comfortable home for ladies and gentlemen visiting the city from the interior. No dark rooms. Gas and running water in each room. The floors are covered with body Brussels carpet, and all the furniture is made of solid black walnut. Each bed has a spring mattress, with an additional hair top mattress, making them the most luxurious and healthy beds in the world. Hot and cold baths; a large parlor and reading-room, containing a Grand piano—all free to guests. Price, single rooms per night, 50 cents; per week, from $2 upward. House open all night. R. HUGHES, Proprietor.
At Market-street Ferry, take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard.
jy2-TuThStf

BANKING HOUSES.

NATIONAL BANK
—OF—
D. O. Mills & Co.,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

CAPITAL....$300,000.
EDGAR MILLS....President
FRANK MILLER....Cashier.
CHAS. M. PRODGER....Ass't Cashier
DIRECTORS:
D. O. MILLS, EDGAR MILLS,
W. E. CHAMBERLAIN, C. F. DILLMAN,
FRANK MILLER. o16-4ptf

CHAS. CROCKER, E. C. WOOLWORTH, W. H. CROCKER.
CROCKER, WOOLWORTH & CO.
BANKERS,
322 Pine Street....San Francisco,
Carry on a General Banking Business. Correspondents in the Principal Cities of the Eastern States and in Europe. jy6-4plm

CALIFORNIA STATE BANK.
Does a General Banking Business.
☞ Draws Exchange on all the principal cities of the world.
OFFICERS:
President....N. D. RIDEOUT
Vice-President....FREDERICK COX
Cashier....A. ABBOTT
DIRECTORS:
C. W. CLARK, GEO. C. PERKINS
JOSEPH STEFFENS, J. R. WATSON,
N. D. RIDEOUT, FREDERICK COX,
A. ABBOTT. au6-

MEDICAL.

DR. RICE,
For 15 years at 37 Court Place, now at
322 Market Street, Louisville, Ky
Bet. Third and Fourth,
A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.
Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES
Spermatorrhœa and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and thoroughly eradicated from the system. Gonorrhœa, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.
It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.
Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.
Consultations personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential. A
PRIVATE COUNSELOR
Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

DR. MINTIE.
SPECIALIST AND GRADUATE,
No. 11 KEARNY STREET.
TREATS ALL CHRONIC, PRIVATE AND Special Diseases with the same wonderful success as of old.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of self-abuse, youthful follies and excesses in mature years—such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emissions, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the Head; the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death.

DR. MINTIE, who is a regular physician (graduate of the University of Pennsylvania), will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5. Price of Vital Restorative, $1 50 a bottle, or four times the quantity, $5; sent to any address upon receipt of price, or C. O. D., secured from observation, and in private name if desired, by A. E. MINTIE, M. D., No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE
Will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating symptoms, sex and age. Strict secrecy in regard to all business transactions.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY, NEPHRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Leucorrhœa. For sale by all Druggists; $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5.

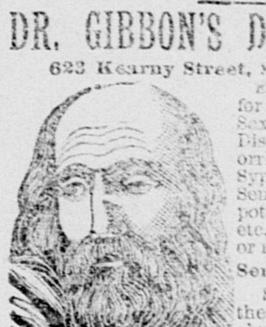
DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all Druggists.

KIRK, GEARY & CO., Sacramento, Wholesale Agents my9-4ply&o9wly

MEDICAL.

MANLEY'S
BLOOD TONIC
AND SYSTEM RENOVATOR!
CURES ULCERS, OLD SORES, RINGWORMS and Pimples (so common to young people). Sure cure! Try it! For sale by all druggists. JOS. HAHN & CO., Agents, Sacramento, Cal.
☞ 50c. and $1 a bottle. fe17-4ptf

To the Unfortunate.
DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,
623 Kearny Street, San Francisco.



Established in 1854 for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, such as Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis in all its forms, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Skin Diseases, etc., permanently cured or no charge.

Seminal Weakness.
Seminal Emissions the consequence of self-abuse. This solitary vice or depraved sexual indulgence is practiced by the youth of both sexes to an almost unlimited extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combated by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves and rattling of chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, disposition to shun society, loss of memory, hectic flushes, pimples and various eruptions about the face, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats monomania and frequently insanity.

CURED AT HOME.
Persons at a distance may be cured at home by addressing a letter to DR. GIBBON, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicines promptly forwarded free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions. By inclosing ten dollars in registered letter, through the Postoffice, or through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package of medicine will be forwarded to any part of the Union. The Doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Mention the RECORD-UNION.
Address DR. J. F. GIBBON,
ja24-4ptf Box 1957, San Francisco.

Dr Allen
26½ PRIVATE DISPENSARY.
KEARNY ST S.F. Cal.
ESTABLISHED FOR THE SCIENTIFIC AND SPEEDY CURE OF CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES.

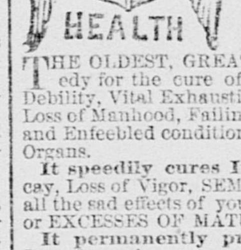
THE EXPERT SPECIALIST,
DR. ALLEN, AS IS WELL KNOWN, IS A regular graduated Physician and Surgeon, educated at Bowdoin College and the University of Michigan. He has devoted a lifetime to, and is acknowledged to be, the most expert Surgeon in his specialty on the Pacific Coast.

YOUNG MEN
And MIDDLE-AGED MEN, who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Indiscretions or Excesses in maturer years, NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, LOST MANHOOD, confusion of ideas, dull eyes, aversion to society, despondency, pimples on the face, loss of energy and memory, frequency of urinating, etc., remember, that by a combination of *vegetable remedies* of great curative power, the Doctor has so arranged his treatment that it will not only afford immediate relief but permanent cure.

HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE
(Having been surgeon in charge of two leading hospitals), enables me to treat all private troubles with excellent results. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim to perform impossibilities, or to have miraculous or super natural power. I claim only to be a *skillful* and *successful* Physician and Surgeon, *thoroughly* informed in my specialty—

DISEASES OF MAN.
All applying to me will receive my *honest opinion* of their complaints—no experimenting. I will guarantee a *positive cure* in every case I undertake, or forfeit $1,000. Consultation in office or by letter FREE and strictly private. Charges moderate. Thorough examination, including chemical and microscopical analysis of urine and advice, $5. Office hours—9 to 3 daily; 7 to 8 evening; Sunday, 9 to 12 only. Call or address

DR. ALLEN,
26½ Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.
P. S.—I have a vegetable compound, the result of many years of special practice and hard study, which under my special advice has never failed of success in the cure of Lost Manhood, Prostatorrhea, etc. o20-4p-tf



DR. LIEBIG'S
WONDERFUL
GERMAN
INVIGORATOR.

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMedy for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory and Relaxed and Enfeebled condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS and all the sad effects of youthful follies and excesses or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all Unnatural Loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The Doctor will agree to forfeit $1,000 for a case undertaken not cured. The reason so many cannot get cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperæsthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No 2, with our peculiar special treatment, is the only cure for PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address, covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homœopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASE without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co. from EUROPE are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

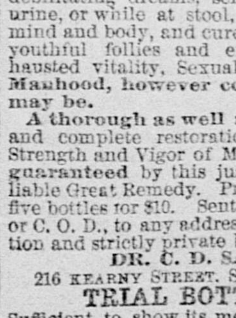
If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as Prostatorrhœa. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR, No. 2, is the only known remedy for the above complication, Prostatorrhœa.

Most powerful electric belts free to patients.

TO PROVE THE WONDERFUL POWER OF THE INVIGORATOR A $2 BOTTLE GIVEN OR SENT FREE. Consultation free and private.

LIEBIG DISPENSARY.
400 Geary street, San Francisco, Cal.
Private Entrance, 405 Mason street, four blocks up Geary street from Kearny. Main entrance through Dispensary Drug Store. d8-1y&wly

THIS GREAT STRENGTHENING REMEDY
—AND—
NERVE TONIC



Trial Bottle Free!

IS THE LEGITIMATE RESULT of over twenty years of practical experience by a THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED GRADUATE PHYSICIAN of one of the highest medical colleges of Europe.

It positively cures Nervous and Physical Debility, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Prostatorrhœa, Hyperæsthesia (over-sensitiveness of the parts,) Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Impurities of the Blood and Diseases of the Skin.

It permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, however they occur, preventing involuntary seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful follies and excesses, restoring Exhausted vitality, Sexual Decline and Loss of Manhood, however complicated the case may be.

A thorough as well as a permanent cure and complete restoration to perfect health, Strength and Vigor of Manhood is absolutely guaranteed by this justly celebrated and reliable Great Remedy. Price, $2 50 per bottle, or five bottles for $10. Sent upon receipt of price or C. O. D., to any address, secure from observation and strictly private by

DR. C. D. SALFIELD,
216 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE,
Sufficient to show its merit, will be sent to any one applying by letter, stating his symptoms and age.

Consultations strictly confidential, by letter or at office, free.

For the convenience of patients, and in order to insure perfect secrecy, I have adopted a private address, under which all packages are forwarded.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICE.—IN THE SUPERIOR Court, State of California, county of Sacramento. In the matter of the estate of MICHAEL MURPHY, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MONDAY, the 2d day of MARCH, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, and the Court-room of said Court, at the Court-house, in the city of Sacramento, county of Sacramento, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said MICHAEL MURPHY, deceased, and for hearing the application of LEVI M. BUTTS, for issuance to him of letters testamentary thereon.

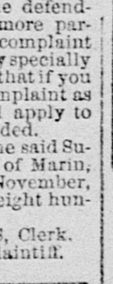
Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 16th day of FEBRUARY, 1885.
[SEAL.] W. B. HAMILTON, Clerk.
A. P. CATLIN, Attorney for Petitioner. fe18-11t

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF SACramento. In the Superior Court. In the matter of the estate of THOS. NICHOLS, a Minor. Now here on this 9th day of February, 1885, it appearing to the Court from the verified petition of Rob't Nichols filed herein that it is beneficial to the ward, Thos. Nichols, to sell all the real property described in such petition. It is, therefore, by the Court ordered that the next in kin of said Thos. Nichols, and all persons interested in his estate be and appear before Department One, of this Court, at the Court-room thereof, on the 9th day of MARCH, 1885, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of all such real estate.
T. B. McFARLAND,
Judge of said Superior Court.
True copy. Attest: W. B. HAMILTON,
County Clerk.
By G. P. ROYSTER, Deputy.
FREEMAN, JOHNSON & BATES, Attorneys for Petitioner. fe10-3w

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Marin, State of California. MARY STEVENSON, plaintiff, vs. FRANK M. STEVENSON, defendant. Action brought in the Superior Court of the county of Marin, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court. Section 467. The People of the State of California send greeting to FRANK M. STEVENSON, defendant: You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the county of Marin, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint. The said action is brought to obtain a judgment of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony existing between plaintiff and defendant, on the ground of the alleged desertion by the defendant of the plaintiff, all of which is more particularly and fully set forth in the complaint on file herein, to which you are hereby specially referred. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and seal of the said Superior Court, at the city and county of Marin, State of California, this 28th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.
[SEAL.] GEO. W. DAVIS, Clerk.
JOHN H. B. WILKINS, Attorney for Plaintiff.
fe21-1aw2mS

SACRAMENTO PLANING MILL



MANUFACTURERS OF DOORS, Windows, Blinds, Moldings, Finish Door and Window Frames, Brackets and Turning Stair Work a Specialty.
☞ Corner Front and Q streets, Sacramento.
HARTWELL, HOTCHKISS & STALKER.
fe22-4plm

UNDERTAKERS.

FRITZ & MILLER,
UNDERTAKERS,
Office in Odd Fellows' Temple, Ninth and K streets. Complete stock of Undertakers' Goods constantly on hand. City and country orders promptly attended to, day or night, at reasonable rates. jy1

J. FRANK CLARK,
County Coroner and Undertaker,
No. 1017 Fourth street, between J and K.—Always on hand the most complete Stock of Undertaking Goods on the coast. Country orders, day or night, will receive prompt attention. Telephone Number, 134. j6-4plm

W. J. KAVANAUGH,
UNDERTAKER,
513 J street, bet. Fifth and Sixth. Always on hand a large assortment of Metallic and Wooden Caskets, Burial Cases, Coffins and Shrouds furnished. Coffin orders will receive prompt attention on short notice and at the lowest rates. Office open day and night.

KAPUTZINER BEER
(BAIRISCH),
ON DRAUGHT AT 5 CENTS A GLASS, AT the BOCA EXCHANGE, 411 J street.
fe14-tf

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

XXVI. SESSION--FIFTY-FOURTH DAY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 27, 1885.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M., President Daggett in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Prayer by the Chaplain. Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Lowe said that the journal did not show that he had introduced Senate Bill No. 323, relating to the payment of mileage to Sheriffs instead of per diem, by request, and desired that to be shown, as he was not in favor of the amount of mileage allowed by the bill, but thought it was too much.

Senate Bill No. 295, relating to public lands. Read first time.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

By Foster (Fish and Game)—Senate Bill No. 169, relative to the protection of fish and game, favorably.

By Foster (Agriculture)—Senate Bill No. 182, relating to the formation of agricultural districts, favorably as amended.

Also, Assembly Bill No. 163, to eradicate glanders, button farcy or nasal gleet, favorably as amended. The report was not adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Knight offered a resolution that the sum of $30 mileage be paid Senator Saxe for traveling expenses while on the Committee on Hospitals. Adopted.

REPORTS OF SELECT COMMITTEES.

Wallis offered a report from the special committee to investigate the office of the late State Treasurer. As a conclusion, from all the evidence offered, the report stated that the committee believed that the County Treasurers who had lost their money by the defalcations of Deputy Treasurer A. D. January, had a just and equitable claim against the State, and that they should be reimbursed by the State, or that the deposit receipts held by them should be accepted by the State Treasurer in settlement.

SPECIAL FILE.

Senate Bill No. 292—To appropriate money to pay the indebtedness incurred by calling the State militia into service in San Joaquin county. Passed.

RAILROAD INCOME TAX, ETC.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 15—Amendment to the Constitution relative to taxation. Read third time.

Lynch moved to recommit the bill to a committee of one, with instructions to insert 3½ in place of 2½ per cent upon the gross receipts, and presented some statistics on the question.

Recess.

Afternoon Session.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 15—The question being on the motion to insert 3½ instead of 2½ per cent.

Lynch continued his statement of statistics in reference to earnings and tax levy, and in support of his amendment.

Motion lost—ayes 11, noes 28.

Reddy made a long argument against the amendment.

Cross offered a resolution calling for an evening session to take up the second reading of bills.

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION.

At 3:30 the Senate was declared to be in Committee of the Whole.

Assembly Bill No. 410, relating to irrigation, was taken up, on the motion by Whitney to strike out "and the laws thereof concerning the appropriation of water for purposes of irrigation, and to that extent forms no part of such laws, and the use of water for said purpose of irrigation is a public use" from Section 2. Carried.

Whitney also moved to strike the word "topography" out of the section. Lost.

Johnson of Sonoma said he had changed his opinion as to the power of the Legislature to define a public use. He thought that power did reside in the Legislature, if there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States or the State inhibiting it. He quoted a number of authorities on both sides of the question.

THE INCOME TAX AGAIN.

At 5 P. M. the Committee of the Whole arose and reported progress on Assembly Bill No. 410.

Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 15, relative to taxation, was again taken up, and Reddy continued his argument against the proposed constitutional amendment.

A vote upon the bill then being called for, McClure moved a call of the Senate. Carried. The roll was called and further proceedings dispensed with.

Chandler, in explanation of his vote, said the Senator from Mono (Reddy) seemed to denounce every one who intended to vote for the measure He thought the people were usually right in their judgment, and he found among his constituents a diversity of opinion in regard to the matter, and was therefore willing to submit the amendment to the people to decide for themselves whether they would stand by the present system or adopt this new method of taxing railroads.

Cox, in explaining his vote, said: In discussing this bill at its second reading I offered an amendment making the rate 3 per cent., and it was voted down by 18 to 16. I then offered another making it 2¾ per cent. That was also voted down. I endeavored to make it a fair bill. I have been in those halls now three sessions, and this question has been before us, and has taken up a great deal of time, and nothing accomplished. Now, we have another method of taxation presented, namely, taxing the gross receipts, and this requires a constitutional amendment. The State I came from—Wisconsin—has adopted this method of taxing their railroads. When I left that State it was Democratic, but of late years it has been very strong Republican, but at the last election it was very close, so I think this bill works well there, and I shall vote it back to the people, as they are always right in the main.

Steele also explained the manner in which he would vote by saying he thought the people themselves ought to decide as to this great measure, and he desired to permit them to do so.

Spencer of Napa said if the people could not be trusted they could trust nobody. He did not know as to the percentage which should be charged, but those who claimed to know better than he said it was an honest tax. He was willing to submit it to the people, and, if it was unjust, they could reject it.

Johnson of Sonoma said he would vote for the bill with a great deal of reluctance, but he thought the people ought to have the question submitted to them, to say whether or not they would adopt it.

Taylor said: The evil, sir, of explaining votes—if such it is—seems to be catching, and while it is going around each may as well have a little of it. My position in this matter is, that I am, and always have been—I may say—constitutionally opposed to an income tax, believing, sir, that it is an odious method of taxation, and this proposed amendment imposes a certain income tax. But, sir, when I look back at the history of this great State, and consider the contests and struggles we have had with the great corporations with whom we have wrestled, and when I look forward with hope for our future prosperity, and then, sir, in connection therewith, I give respectful consideration to the opinions of such men as Charles Francis Adams, Jr., W. B. Williams and J. H. Oberly, and their statement, after a careful examination of the various systems of railroad taxation now in use throughout the civilized world, that a system like this, or very similar to it, gives more real satisfaction than any other, I may, sir, defer my judgment upon the method, at least to the extent of being willing to submit to the people the question for their determination. And, sir, I may vote that I am willing to submit it to the people with entire consistency, when I would not vote for it to become a law. Regarding the rate per cent., while I do not claim to know, it is in my judgment too low. Efforts have been made here to raise the rate, but in that we have failed. I think it should be three per cent, and if the people are not satisfied with two and a half, they will defeat this proposed amendment.

Sir, it has been my lot heretofore to stand upon this floor and contend for a principle concerning the scale of rates of freight upon railroads, and though in a small minority at first I have since that time had the satisfaction of seeing that principle indorsed as correct by that Railroad Commissioner in this State who is the embodiment of anti-monopolyism in this State. If right then, I may be right now.

Sir, I am not unmindful of the fact that as Senators we stand upon this floor the cynosure of the eyes of the people of California, and that when our votes are recorded here we become at once the subjects of comment, good or ill, of the press, and in accordance with the inclination and interest of its various managers. But, sir, all this can make no difference to me. I am ready and willing to assume any responsibility that may attach to me for my vote upon this and any other question. I shall vote upon this conscientiously and as my best judgment dictates. If this amendment is rejected by the people, little or no harm will be done by its submission. If it is adopted, and good results arise from it, all may rejoice; and if it is adopted and its effects are not satisfactory, the responsibility therefore will rest upon the people, in whom all inherent power lies, and who have still thereafter the power to abrogate it.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 32 ayes to 8 noes.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Reddy moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate refused to pass to third reading Senate Bill No. 43, relating to the qualification of jurors. Carried.

Reddy moved the bill be made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Taylor moved to take up Assembly messages.

The Assembly message relating to the appointment of a committee of conference upon Senate Bill No. 495, relative to the establishment of a Branch Normal School at Shasta, was taken up, and Foster moved the appointment of a committee of conference. Carried.

At 5:54 Taylor moved to take a recess till 7:30 P. M. Carried.

Evening Session.

Senate reassembled at 7:30 P. M., President Daggett in the chair.

Assembly Bill No. 262 (O'Donnell's morgue bill) was taken up out of order and ordered to engrossment.

Senate Bill No. 80 and Senate Bill No. 115. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 13, relative to boundaries of Lake county. Ordered to engrossment.

Senate Bill No. 216, relative to powers of Boards of Supervisors. Read second time and ordered to engrossment.

Senate Bill No. 71, relative to division fences in cities and counties. Same action.

Senate Bill No. 176, concerning municipal corporations. Same action.

Senate Bill No. 63, for protection of miners. Same action.

Senate Bill No. 108, relative to appeals in civil cases. Same action.

Senate Bill No. 154, relative to organization and management of agricultural associations. Same action.

Assembly Bill No. 222 and Senate Bill No. 95. Read second time and ordered to engrossment.

Senate Bill No. 269, relating to redemption of lands sold at tax sales. Same order. Senate Bill No. 168, relating to county printing, etc.; also, Senate Bill No. 236, relating to female suffrage; also, Senate Bill No. 139; also, Senate Bill No. 190, relating to certificates of incorporation: also, Senate Bill No. 86, to amend the Bank Commissioners Act. Read second time. Ordered engrossed and to third reading. The last bill was amended by striking out Section 7.

Senate Bill No. 91, relating to estates of deceased persons; and Senate Bill No. 26, relative to life and accidental insurance, passed on file.

Senate Bill No. 249, providing for impounding mining debris. Second section amended, and bill read second time and ordered engrossed.

The following bills were refused a second reading: Senate Bill No. 64, relating to marriages; Senate Bill No. 155, to establish a Boys' Reform School; and Senate Bill No. 12, to provide for levying assessments by corporations.

Assembly Bill No. 221, the bill to pay the drainage claims, was ordered engrossed and to third reading.

Senate Bill No. 307, to create a State Immigration Commissioner, and to appropriate money to pay for printing immigration matters, was refused a second reading.

Senate Bill No. 82, concerning banks. Refused a second reading. A motion to reconsider was then made and also lost.

Senate Bill No. 190, relating to certificates of incorporation. Amended by striking out the second section, and the bill then read second time and ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill No. 104, to provide for vaccination of school children. Read second time and amended by striking out Section 6, and ordered engrossed.

Senate Bill No. 119, for analyzing mineral waters, foods, etc., and to prevent adulteration of the same. Read second time, amended so as to broaden its operations, ordered engrossed, and made a special order for next Monday, at 2 P. M.

Senate Bill No. 137, relating to certification of cause of deaths, etc. Read second time, amended and ordered to engrossment.

Senate Bill No. 51, to establish a quarantine station for the harbor of San Francisco, and Senate Bill No. 146, to further the rights of inmates of insane asylums, refused second reading.

Senate Bill No. 174, relating to preferred purchases of public lands. [Second section stricken out.] Bill read second time, and ordered to third reading.

Assembly Bill No. 20, to subject certain reclamation districts to provisions of the Political Code, read second time, and ordered to third reading.

Senate Bill No. 4, withdrawn by its author (Days), by permission.

Senate Bill No. 50, to declare title to water in rivers, streams, etc., and the right to its use, amended by striking out Sections 4 and 13, and further consideration of bill made a special order for to-morrow.

On motion of Senator Taylor, Assembly Bill No. 458 was taken up out of order, an Act to amend Section 581 of the Code of Civil Procedure, title amended, and bill read second time.

Senate Bill No. 285, relative to roads and highways, taken up out of order on motion of Chandler, and read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 156, to appropriate $34,419 in favor of Mr. Miles, in connection with the building of the Folsom State Prison, was taken up out of order, on motion of Days, and read second time.

The Senate then, at 10:20, adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, February 27, 1885.

The Assembly met at 10 A. M., Speaker Parks in the chair. Roll called and quorum present. Prayer by Chaplain Davis. Journal of preceding day approved.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

A message from the Governor was read, approving Assembly Bill No. 243, to enlarge the powers of the Viticultural Commissioners.

Black offered a resolution providing that the action of the House, in refusing W. B. Tyler a certain sum for expenses in his contested election case, be rescinded. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

Assembly Bill No. 512, providing for the transfer by the Controller and Treasurer of certain funds, was declared a case of urgency and passed.

Firebaugh moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby his bill relating to heirships and titles of deceased persons was lost on the preceding day. Carried, and the bill passed.

Assembly Bill No. 447, relating to powers of Common Councils and Boards of Trustees. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 425, relating to the management of Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 572, to appropriate money for holding a national Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Passed.

Senate Bill No. 309, to appropriate money for the support of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Passed to third reading.

McJunkin moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill providing for the deficiency in the Fish Commissioners' fund was refused second reading.

Carried, and the bill ordered engrossed.

Assembly Bill No. 282, to provide for an additional asylum at Napa for the insane. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 503, to amend Section 2730 of the Political Code, relating to taxation of mortgages. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 459, for the relief of Thomas W. Lathrop, ex-Sheriff of San Mateo. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 398, relating to Senatorial districts (repealing the Act in force).

[Jordan in the chair.]

Woodward, Chairman of the Committee on Apportionment, explained the action of the committee. The bill, he said, had been but cursorily examined, or the report of the committee would probably have been favorable to it.

Speaker Parks took the floor. He said he was the author of the bill and would explain it. The last Legislature passed an apportionment bill to take effect next July. The law now in force provides that the whole 40 Senators must be elected in 1886. Under the Constitution the Senators elected last year will claim the right to hold four years, and the result will be, if the present law remains, there will be two Senates claiming the right to sit. Under the present law the Republicans would have twenty hold-overs, and they have the advantage as it stands. But in order to avoid all difficulties it would be best to repeal the present law and let the next election take place on the usual constitutional plan.

Munday spoke against the bill. He had not had time to examine the bill, and had hoped it would go to a third reading and be then discussed. He hoped it would be discussed in the same spirit exhibited by the Speaker. In his opinion—while there might be some merit in the bill—it went too far in repealing the entire bill.

The sense of the House was taken, on motion of McJunkin, and the bill passed to third reading.

[The Speaker in the Chair.]

Substitute for Assembly Constitutional Amendment No. 10, relating to salaries of Supreme and Superior Court Judges. [The substitute incease the salaries of Supreme Justices from $6,000 to $9,000].

McGlashan opposed the bill. He thought the Justices would be well paid in consideration of the fact that they are to have a Commission to aid them in their work. He had not heard of any Supreme Justices resigning because of the insufficiency of their pay.

Jordan said that under the present salaries the better class of lawyers could not be induced to leave their private practice and accept places on the Supreme bench. If the salaries be not raised he doubted if some of the Justices now on the bench can be retained.

May said he was perfectly willing to have the proposed amendment submitted to the people and let them decide whether or not they shall increase the pay of the Justices. He, for one, was in favor of the increase.

Goucher (author of the bill) spoke at considerable length in its favor. He contended that $6,000 was not sufficient pay for a Justice of the Supreme Court. He believed that the State should properly remunerate its Supreme Justices.

Jones thought that the State should be able to have as good legal talent as private corporations, and $6,000 is not sufficient pay for the class of lawyers required.

McGlashan argued that if $6,000 salary would not secure the services of a certain class of lawyers, $9,000 surely would not. Those lawyers that have such a lucrative practice would not be caught even by $9,000 salary.

The bill was ordered to third reading.

Yule moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate in regard to the Shasta county normal school bill, the Senate having refused to recede from its amendment.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Yule, Ward of Butte and Goucher.

Assembly Bill No. 428, to create the county of Orange, etc. Passed.

Hazard gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Assembly Bill No. 112, for the relief of John Hoagland and others. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 362, relating to refunding county indebtedness. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 339, providing that Mayors and members of Councils of cities of less than 10,000 inhabitants shall receive no compensation. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 329, relating to lawful fences. Passed.

Gregory gave notice of a motion to reconsider.

Recess till 2 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The House reassembled at 2 P. M., Speaker Parks in the chair.

The special order for the day was taken up—Assembly Bill No. 307, relating to powers of Supervisors. [The bill provides that municipalities shall not impose and collect licenses, but that the Supervisors shall have that power.]

Munday moved an amendment providing that in municipalities where licenses are imposed, Boards of Supervisors shall be prohibited from so doing. Carried.

Edwards moved to amend so as to require Boards of Supervisors to advertise for bids for county printing, instead of leaving the Boards to fix the price.

Munday said the system of bidding is deceptive and not in the interests of taxpayers.

[Pending further consideration, Moffitt asked leave to introduce an important measure, and a call of the House was demanded.]

The constitutional provision was ordered suspended, and the introduction of the bill allowed.

Moffitt then introduced his bill, which provides for having the constitutional amendments adopted at the twenty-sixth session submitted to the people for their approval at a special election to be called for that purpose.

The rules were suspended and the bill read the first time.

Moffitt moved to make it the special order for 10 A. M. on Saturday. Carried.

Assembly Bill No. 263, relating to powers of City Boards of Trustees. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 253, relating to the powers and duties of City Boards of Education. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 195, relating to roads and highways. Passed.

Assembly Bill No. 502, to promote drainage. Passed.

Substitute for Senate Bill No. 33, relating to the sale and use of opium, or any preparation thereof. Passed.

McJunkin asked leave to move a reconsideration of the vote by which was defeated the bill providing for the traveling expenses of the Attorney-General to and from Washington. Lost.

Assembly Bill No. 404, in relation to the notice to creditors in probate proceedings. Read second time.

Pyle moved to reconsider the vote by which Assembly Bill No. 455, to pay for official advertising, was refused second reading on the preceding day. Carried, and the bill was read the second time and ordered to engrossment.

Assembly Bill No. 454, relating to powers and duties of county officials. Read second time.

Senate Bill No. 25, relating to Public Administrators. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 188, relating to the boundary line between San Luis Obispo and Kern counties. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 515, to prohibit the sale of liquor in the vicinity of schools and churches. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 561, appropriating $10,000 for the State Board of Silk Culture.

After some debate, in which May opposed the bill, it was ordered read the second time by a majority of one.

Senate Bill No. 97, to prevent spreading of fruit tree pests. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 395, relating to costs in contested election cases. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 571, relating to mileage for transportation of criminals and insane patients in lieu of per diem and expenses. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 54, relating to partition fences. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 419, to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 74, relating to the management of State Insane Asylums. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 242, to license fishing boats. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 272, for the punishment of certain persons who encourage gaming. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 562, to provide for the grading of N street from Tenth to Thirteenth, Sacramento. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 311, to provide for Italian interpreters in Police Courts. Read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 565, relating to articles of incorporation. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 244, relating to approvals and applications for State lands. Read first time.

Assembly Bill No. 31, relating to navigability of Islais creek. Read second time.

At 5 P. M. the Assembly adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Among the bills passed by the Assembly yesterday was that for the relief of John Hoagland and others (giving them power to sue the State for damages—not to exceed $35,000—resulting from the changing of the course of the American river by the Sacramento Levee Commissioners). Also, Mr. Jones' bill to prohibit the Trustees or other officials of any city or county from licensing gaming in violation of the statues. The Assembly also passed to a second reading the bill providing for the grading of N street, from Tenth to Thirteenth. Quite a number of other bills were also passed.

An open-air meeting was held last evening at the corner of Fourth and K streets, called by Noble Fisher and J. D. Jost, for the purpose of hearing Assemblyman Hazard discuss the bill concerning mechanics' liens, recently introduced by him in the Assembly, and which was refused a third reading by a decided vote in that body a few days since. Mr. Hazard addressed those assembled, using very vituperous terms concerning certain members whom he regarded as responsible for the defeat of his measure, and sought to maintain, in an extended harangue, that the bill ought to be passed into law, and those who killed it passed into ignoble oblivion. His language was so intemperate and his remarks so rambling and disjointed as to lose all force and disgust such of those present as stopped for a moment while passing.

THE IRRIGATION BILLS.

Holding an Inquest Over a Dead Cock-in-the-Pit.

The struggle over the water question in the Senate is now virtually reduced to a struggle over the repeal of Section 1422 of the Civil Code, which states that "*the rights of riparian proprietors are not affected by the provisions of this title*" (8). That is, that Sections 1410 to 1421, inclusive, relating to "the right to the use of running water flowing in a river or stream, or down a canyon or ravine, may be acquired by appropriation," shall not interfere with the rights indicated in 1422.

If the above quotation in italics does prevent the appropriation of water for the purposes of irrigation, and if that is the portion of the common law of England which is so repugnant, where is the truth in alleging that it has never formed any part of the laws of this State, as is declared in the latter part of Section 2 of Senate Bill No. 210, when by Section 1 they wish to repeal it? Senator Whitney's amendment, to strike out all after the words "and the law thereof," would have saved this absurdity, but amendments are too dangerous to be allowed at this crisis.

Instead of moving merely to repeal Section 1422, why not move rather to inform the Senate that no part of Title 8 applies to either Fresno, Tulare, Kern or Los Angeles counties; that those counties, as well as nearly all other counties requiring irrigation, have laws unto themselves, granting the right to take water out of the streams for irrigation—statutes specially protected by the Codes themselves from either the riparian rights set forth in Section 1422, or the right of appropriation named in Sections 1410 to 1421 inclusive, and protected as well from the worse fraud against the people proposed to be made by Sections 5 and 6 of bill 210.

Let us now see whether the two parties are not fighting over a dead cock in the pit—both ignoring the present laws.

Turn to Section 19 in the Political Code, and in connection therewith read Subdivision 6:

Section 19. Nothing in either of the four codes affects any of the provisions of the following statutes, but such statutes are recognized as *continuing in force*, etc.

Subdivision 6. All Acts creating or regulating Boards of Water Commissioners and Overseers in the several townships or counties of the State.

The first of these is dated May 15, 1854. By this law of May 15, 1854 (Section 3), authority was given "to examine and direct the water courses and apportion the waters thereof among the inhabitants of their district, determine the time of using the same and lay out and construct ditches." Also (Section 7), "when water courses run through two or more townships and the Commissioners could not agree upon the amount of water to be used by each township "the County Judge shall determine the difficulty."

Section 10 gave the Commissioners the right to cut ditches through those townships, and Section 15 provided for any damages caused in crossing lands, and that *nothing in the Act should affect the mining interests of this State.*

This law set aside that feature of the common law of England which requires water to flow in the streams undiminished in quantity. Yes, and it did more; it prohibited *private or corporate ownership of the water* in the streams. It allowed the water to be taken out and distributed, but did not allow persons on the stream below to be ruined. There is no dog-in-the-manger policy in that law. It respected the rights and necessities of all parties.

Before the Codes took effect the principal features of the Act were applied to the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Napa, Los Angeles, Solano, Contra Costa, Tulare, Kern, Fresno, Colusa, Sonoma, Tehama and Siskiyou—all were preserved in force by the Codes and not interfered with by Section 1422 or any other section of Title 8. Why, then, repeal all these laws, as is proposed by Section 6 of Bill 210, and merely Section 1422 of Title 8, and strengthen the other sections of said title by adding to them Section 5 of Bill 210? I will answer: The canal-owners have systematically and continually ignored and violated the laws just referred to ever since Title 8 became a part of the Codes. Because they had money to build ditches they claim *to own the water likewise*, and take it where and when they pleased; and now that the Supreme Court has partially stopped the plunder, they call upon the Legislature, which stands as the guardian of the people's rights to water, as against both riparianists and ditch-owners, to drive one or the other to the wall.

Senator Whitney's bills, declaring that the waters of all streams belong to the people, and that the ditch owners are only common carriers of the water belonging to the people, come up nearer to the principles of the Acts above referred to than anything else proposed. The vice of nearly all the bills on irrigation is the taking of the patrimony of the people from them, and giving it over to private and corporate ownership. They leave no elasticity for the future of the State. Let the ditch-owners keep, if they deem it, their vested rights in the ditches they have made, but retain the State's ownership in the water as sacredly as you would the principles of Magna Charta, if you have any desire for the future welfare of the State. But do not parties to the enactment of laws which come fully up to Tallyrand's idea of the perfection of diplomacy—so involved and covert in their meaning, that in Dundreary phraseology, "no fellow can find out what they do mean."

Change is not always improvement, and perhaps it would be well to study carefully the meaning of the laws which we have before we hasten into the meshes of others which no other nation has ever yet dared to try. Why attempt the settlement of a neighboring quarrel, in which, as in the feuds between the Scotch clans, nothing would prove satisfactory except the extinguishment of one or the other?

J. W. SHANKLIN.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS.

The Charges Against Supreme Court Clerk McCarthy.

The investigation of the charges against Supreme Court Clerk McCarthy was resumed last evening by the Assembly committee. Grove L. Johnson appeared for the prosecution and A. L. Hart for the defense.

The first witness called was Deputy Clerk Gaffey. Witness testified that McCarthy had never requested him to alter or change the entries of transcripts in his office.

Mr. Hart asked witness if he had ever received any commissions for printing.

Objected to and objection sustained.

Witness said his reports to McCarthy were made out on legal cap, and were not in the form of sworn reports. Had never examined any of McCarthy's reports to the Controller. In two instances had made errors in his reports, which were afterward corrected. The letter from McCarthy was received afterward. It was to the effect that the reports were correct. Remember the case of Plummer vs. Brown. Do not remember now whether the report thereof was correct—whether or not there were omissions. There may have been, as anybody might make mistakes.

Mr. Hart submitted a letter to witness, who identified it as his handwriting.

He was asked to read that part of it referring to the alleged errors, to which Mr. Johnson objected. If read at all, it should be read in full.

Witness said it was a private letter, and he did not care to have it all read.

The letter was read by Mr. Jones, of the committee, who decided that only a portion of it was properly admissible.

Witness then read a portion of the letter, admitting that there were some errors in the report of the Plummer case.

Witness was then shown his report to McCarthy, and asked to state whether or not there were any entries thereon in McCarthy's handwriting.

The report was dated August, 1884, and Mr. Johnson objected to it, because the supplemental report went up only to January, 1884.

Witness admitted that the report did contain certain entries made by McCarthy. Did not remember whether these entries were mentioned in the supplemental report.

In response to a question by Mr. Johnson, witness said the letter from McCarthy was given to him in San Francisco at his own request therefor. He asked for it for his own protection. Possibly he had told McCarthy that he wanted it for the purpose of meeting any attacks that might be made against his integrity, but could not remember.

Mr. Johnson wished to know if McCarthy had made any further effort to find the San Francisco desk blotter.

McCarthy replied that he had not.

Mr. Hart wished to know if W. S. Leake had found the memorandum kept by him on a telegram, and Leake replied he had not.

M. J. O'Reilly, a clerk in the Controller's office, was examined by the prosecution in reference to the missing desk-blotter. Witness said he had seen the desk-blotter during the Controller's examination. Had noticed entries on it to this effect: "Settled to this date," signed J. W. McCarthy. Heard a conversation between McCarthy and Leake during the investigation. Leake asked McCarthy if he (Leake) had paid over to him all moneys received by Leake, and McCarthy said he had.

Cross-examined: The Governor asked Mr. McCarthy a great many questions. There was considerable discussion about perquisites. In one case McCarthy said he did not consider that the fee belonged to the State. Either the Governor or Controller remarked that if it did not it should be returned to the party that paid it. Was present as one of the experts. Leake assisted O'Connor and witness in going over the books. He assisted materially in the matter. Do not remember of any questions having been asked Leake. He did not present any blank telegram to the Controller, on the back of which were certain entries. At that time he did not tell witness that the item of $3 25, and another of $15, were on that telegraph blank. Witness examined the books of the Sacramento office three times, and had given Leake a certificate that his accounts were correct. Leake had told witness that he had in his possession a memorandum of items that were not on the records. Leake had not told witness that he intended to use those items against McCarthy. Never heard Leake say anything about getting a cent commission on printed transcripts.

D. McKay was examined by Mr. Johnson. He remembered that one day last year, while in en route to San Francisco, he overheard a conversation between McCarthy and another person about his difficulty. The latter stated that if there was a ——— ——— in Sacramento, it was Sam Leake. He was asked if he could not get Leake out. He said he could, but not right away.

Felix Tracy, agent for Wells, Fargo & Co., was next called by the defense. He produced the delivery book for 1883. It contained under date of November 29, 1883, an entry of $1 50.

There was some dispute as to the signature, which W.S. Leake admitted to be his. Another entry was signed "Jobson."

Leake said he could not say whether or not Jobson (who was sometimes about the office) received the money and handed it to him.

Senator J. D. Spencer, of Stanislaus, proprietor of the Stanislaus *News*, was examined for the prosecution. Witness stated that in 1883 his paper was sent to J. W. McCarthy, Clerk of the Supreme Court. Thought he had paid for it. One time, in San Francisco, ran short of money and borrowed $15 of McCarthy, and told him he would give him credit for it on account. If he had not done so he should have so credited McCarthy.

The prosecution called W. S. Leake. Witness said that since his former examination he had inquired into the matter of the McFadden case. He thought it was in May, 1884, the Court being in session here. One Armstrong wanted a copy of a record made, and witness went after a young man named Hall, engaged on special work in the Controller's office, but he could not do it in time. Witness then got his wife to copy it at night. It was not a certified copy, according to witness' recollection. The money, $9 75, was sent to witness and by him paid over to the party who did the writing. It did not come addressed to the Clerk of the office. There was no charge made for the seal—only for the writing.

Mr. Hart cross-examined witness, wishing to know what he was doing that kept him so busy that he could not do the work and have the State get the fee.

Witness said the Court was either in session, or just had been, and he was too busy to make the copy. He could not remember whether McCarthy and another deputy were here at that time. Could not remember whether he mentioned the matter to his chief or Deputy Williams.

Mr. Johnson objected to the line of examination on the ground that the copy referred to was not a State document, but a plain copy which Armstrong desired for his use as an attorney.

Witness explained further that he had tried to get the young man Hall to do the work for Armstrong, and when he found he could not he got his wife to do it. Did not care for the job himself, but if he could have done it in office hours would have entered it on the records.

Witness was further questioned in regard to the entry on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s delivery book, and the receipt thereon. He believed it was his own signature. The boy, Jobson, whose name is signed to the other item, sometimes did little errands for witness. He might have receipted for it on behalf of Williams, as he was frequently about the office. May have said some days ago that Williams receipted for the money, as he made the entry on the cash-book. The entry was certainly not made by witness.

Witness was further questioned by Mr. Hart in regard to the record of Reis vs. Lawrence, on writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States. Witness said that he had sent to McCarthy for the record for the purpose of comparing it with the books and to see if the whole fee had been paid in. He thought the fee should all have been paid into the State Treasury. Did not pay the expense of its transmission. Told McCarthy why he had sent for it. McCarthy told witness the fee had not been paid. Don't remember his saying that he had refused to issue the remittitur for that reason. Gave E. E. Leake a general idea of what the fee should have been. Did not count the folios, as McCarthy ordered the record back to the city.

Mr. Johnson then called the attention of witness to the fact that on that day Armstrong wanted his copy made attorneys C. T. Jones, E. M. Martin, A. L. Hart, Clinton L. White and G. L. Johnson were present in the Supreme Court Clerk's office on legal business, and kept witness exceedingly busy that day in investigating the case of Andrews vs. Runyon.

Witness recalled the fact, and said it accounted partly for his having been so rushed with business at that time that he could not make the desired copy.

After consultation on the subject of continuing the investigation in this city or San Francisco, it was decided to adjourn until Monday evening, and Mr. McCarthy was directed to have as many of his witnesses and records on hand as possible.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.

The Special Senate Committee appointed to investigate the office of the Secretary of State, held a meeting last evening at room 10, Capitol building, Senator Baldwin in the chair. Senators Cox and Steele were also present.

Colonel Ayres was examined with reference to the quality of the ballot paper used by Mr. Thompson, compared with that used by former administrations. He testified that the blue paper used by Mr. Thompson was much superior to the others, having a fine finish, and the color being much better distributed.

Mr. Tormey, the janitor of the Secretary of State's office, testified as to the correctness of the weight of coal and wood received by the department. It was his duty to receive the coal, and he invariably received with every load a certificate from the city weigher as to the amount delivered. In regard to wood, he always measured the cords of wood himself, and saw that that amount was delivered. No commissions or prequisites were received by him or any one else in connection with the office, so far as he knew. In regard to the gas bills he also testified that it was his duty to take the measurement from the gas meter and enter it in a book, with which the gas bills were always compared.

Lee Brown testified in regard to high prices paid for certain articles of stationery. In checking the bills he had followed in the footsteps of Mr. Craft, who had charge of the receiving of stationery under the former administration, and who was retained in office for a month, under Mr. Thompson's administration, on account of his familiarity with stationery. The perfect mucilage and other articles for which it was charged exorbitant prices were paid, had been checked off as correct by Mr. Craft, and he had followed that precedent, supposing it to be all right.

A. E. Shattuck testified that almost one-third of the extras called for outside of the contract were bought in Sacramento of various dealers here. The contractors had made complaints about this, as they expected to supply all the extras, but they were informed that the articles could be purchased as cheaply here, or more so, and the cost of transportation saved. Some of the paper for which high prices were charged was paper of fine quality supplied to the Supreme Court in San Francisco, the bills being audited there and sent on to the Secretary of State's office for payment.

The committee then adjourned until Monday evening at 7:30, when the investigation will be resumed.

Cuticura

INFALLIBLE BLOOD PURIFIERS AND SKIN BEAUTIFIERS.

A GROWTH OF HAIR.

While using your CUTICURA for chapped hands, it occurred to me to try it for dandruff, from which I suffered a great deal, and it not only speedily cured the dandruff, but restored the hair to a large bald spot previously entirely destitute of hair. It is now an inch in length.
JOHN H. PARKE,
Master bark "John E. Chase," Boston Harbor.

SORE HANDS.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are justly receiving great recognition. The miners find the CUTICURA SOAP splendid for cleansing the skin, and those who have for years suffered from sore hands cannot say enough in praise of it and CUTICURA. C. BUDDEE, Scofield, Col.

CHAPPED HANDS.

I have been using CUTICURA SOAP for Chapped Hands and find it gives better satisfaction and operates more quickly than anything I have ever tried. Its cleansing qualities and delicate perfume recommend it as a most desirable soap.
W. F. PARKER, Charlottesburg, Ky.

DOING GOOD.

I was sick a long time and tried several doctors. They could not do me any good, and then I tried CUTICURA REMEDIES and they cured me. They are doing a great deal of good in this country. H. SALLEE, Cornishville, Ky.

WORKS LIKE MAGIC.

Your CUTICURA SOAP I prescribe in all eruptions of the skin and it works like magic.
T. H. WHITING, M. D.
14 CENTRAL MUSIC HALL, CHICAGO, Ill.

For sale everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cents; CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents; CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BEAUTY For Skin Blemishes, use the CUTICURA SOAP.
ap23-1yWS&w1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Loan Exhibition!

THE LADIES HAVING CHARGE OF THE Loan Exhibition in aid of the Museum Association having guarantees of a most interesting exhibition, announce that it will open at the

CROCKER ART GALLERY,

MARCH 16th, for one week, Day and Evening. Single admissions have been placed at 25 cents. The Art Gallery of paintings will also be open as a part of the Exhibition. Season tickets will be issued at $2, admitting the purchaser at any time. Orchestral music will be added at night. Children, unaccompanied by guardians or parent, not admitted. Children under 12 years, 15 cents.

The Canvassing Committees will continue their work one week more. If any desiring to contribute are not visited, they are requested to notify any of the Committee. All inquiries for further information may be addressed to O. P. DODGE, Superintendent for the Committee.
fe28-1t [B. C.]

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD THE STOCK OF merchandise, consisting of Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, contained in the store 829 J street, to Mr. N. BEARNSEN.
JOSEPH CASTLE.

Having bought the above stock I solicit a fair share of the public patronage.
fe28-2t* N. BEARNSEN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
—OF—
Personal Property.

BY ORDER OF COURT, I WILL SELL ON the premises at Brighton,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885,

One Wagon; 1 Buggy; 1 Double Set Harness; 1 Single Set Harness; 1 Telescope; 1 Pair Counter Scales; 1 Fountain; 1 Mirror; 2 Fancy Vases; Lot Bar Fixtures and Bar; Lot of Groceries; Chairs, Table, etc.; 1 Silver Watch, Waltham manufacture.
GEO. W. CHESLEY,
Assignee Estate of S. H. Pugh, Insolvent.
fe28 5t

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

A SEASON OF THREE NIGHTS!
COMMENCING MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 2d.

THE FASHIONABLE LOCAL EVENT!

Production on a grand scale, with New and Elegant Costumes, etc., of the Popular Cantata,

"ESTHER;" Beautiful Queen!

For the Benefit of the Howards, Protestant Orphan Asylum and Kingsley Chapel.
(Under the Management of A. SANBORN).

CAST: Mrs. Dr. Pinkham, Mrs. Godley-Smith, Mrs. Hansbrow; Miss Cooper; Messrs. Sanborn, Beardsley, Fritz and Plant; Mrs. Niel, Pianist;

With a Powerful Chorus of 100 Voices!

FINE ORCHESTRA, ELEGANT SCENERY, ETC.

Admission........50 cents.
BOX OFFICE OPEN MONDAY MORNING. fe27-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pioneers!—Your Regular Monthly Meeting will be held THIS (Saturday) EVENING, February 28th. GEO. W. CHESLEY, President.
JOHN S. MILLER, Secretary. fe28-1t*

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT LAD, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply No. 630 J street. Sunday, March 1st, from 10 A. M to 4 P. M. Entrance on Seventh street. fe28-1t*

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; none but competent need apply. Apply at No. 917 K street. fe28-3t*

LOST—A HALF-GROWN GREYhound PUP, about seven months old; wears a black leather collar, with the name of "F. W. MASLIN" on tag. Finder will return to State Capitol, and be rewarded. fe28-tf

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEATLY furnished, $5 per month. Apply at 1307 F street. fe28-1t*

HOUSE TO LET—No. 420 L STREET; very desirable dwelling for business men; six rooms and bath. Also, Stable on the alley. Rent, $20. Please apply to CARL STROBEL, No. 321 J street. fe26-6t*

FOR SALE—ONE-STORY BRICK house, No. 911 N street; will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon, at D. De Bernardi & Co., 308 and 310 K street. fe28-4t

Republican Primary
—AND—
CONVENTION!

RESOLVED, BY THE CITY REPUBLICAN Central Committee of the City of Sacramento, that in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 14, of Title 2, of Part 3, of the Political Code, of the State of California, a Republican Primary Election will be held in the city of Sacramento on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885,

For the purpose of selecting Delegates to a Republican City Convention to be held on THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Third Trustee, City Auditor, City Tax Collector, City Assessor and two Fire Commissioners; said candidates to be voted for at the City Election to be held in Sacramento city MARCH 10, 1885. That said Primary Election be held under the provisions of the Primary Election Law. That the qualification of voters at said Primary Election, in addition to those prescribed by law, shall be a pledge from each voter that he voted for the Blaine and Logan Electors at the last Presidential Election, or would have so voted had he voted at said election, and that he indorses the principles of the Republican party, and that he will in good faith support each and all the nominees of said Convention. That said Primary Election be held at the following places, and that the following named persons shall constitute the Election Boards at such Primary Election, and that the respective Wards shall be entitled to the following number of Delegates, viz:

First Ward—(North of K and west of Seventh), 23 Delegates. Polling place at 218 J street. Inspector, W. A. Anderson; Judges, John F. Dreman and John F. Slater.

Second Ward—(South of K and west of Sixth), 24 Delegates. Polling place at southeast corner of Third and K streets. Inspector, Norman S. Nichols; Judges, N. S. Bennett and C. N. Nelson.

Third Ward—(North of K and east of Seventh), 41 Delegates. Polling place at William Tell House, southeast corner of Ninth and J streets. Inspector, D. Gillis; Judges, N. N. Denton and E. I. Robinson.

Fourth Ward—(South of K and east of Sixth), 37 Delegates. Polling place at southwest corner of Tenth and K streets. Inspector, George Murray; Judges, I. Luce and J. C. Rodgers.

That said polling places be kept open from 1 o'clock P. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. on said day of holding said Primary Election.

That notice of holding said Primary Election and Convention be given by publication of these resolutions in the SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION, "Sacramento Daily Bee," "Sacramento Journal" and "Sacramento Leader" for three days next preceding the holding of said Primary Election.

That said Convention be held at such a place as may be hereafter designated by the Chairman of this Committee.

In pursuance of said resolutions this publication is made by said Committee.
Dated Sacramento, February 26, 1885.
W. H. BEATTY, Chairman.
R. T. DEVLIN, Secretary. fe28-3t
[Bee, Leader and Journal copy.]

4½ PRECINCT REPUBLICANS!

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE 4½ Republican Club will be held at East End Hall, cor. Eighteenth and M streets, at 8 o'clock,

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, FEB. 28th.

All Republicans of the Precinct are invited—to consider matters regarding the coming City Election. B. H. COVELL, President.
fe28-1t*

MILITARY SOIREE.

THE CITY GUARD SOCIAL CLUB WILL give another of their popular Soirees

Saturday Evening, February 28th,

At ARMORY HALL. Music by Hussar Brass Band. Novel change of programme. Don't forget to come. Hat room and Ladies free. fe28-1t*

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC CAN OBTAIN ANY OF THE late MRS. L. A. JOHNSON'S Medicines and Remedies by applying at the Grand Hotel, Room 3, corner Front and K streets, Sacramento. fe28-1*

LANDS
FOR SALE
—IN—
SACRAMENTO COUNTY
—BY—
SWEETSER & ALSIP,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
No. 1015 Fourth street, Sacramento.

160 Acres, 6 Miles from the city; dwelling, six rooms; Stable to accommodate 30 head of Horses or Cows; 2 acres in Blackberries; Grapes; a few Trees, etc. This is a very cheap piece of property; $65 per acre.

—ALSO—

20 Acres, under a high state of cultivation; 300 Fruit Trees, eight years old; 15 acres in Grapes of the finest varieties; 3 acres in Strawberries; good new Dwelling, cost $1,200; new Stable, Chicken-house, Blacksmith Shop and Tools; all Farming Tools; 1 Cow, 2 Horses, Wagons, etc.; two miles from Florin. Price, $5,500.

—ALSO—

Will sell in 5 and 10-acre Tracts, a good piece of Land, 1½ miles from city limits, for $125 per acre; one-third cash.

—ALSO—

39½ Acres of Land, 1½ miles from city limits. Price, $110 per acre.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land of 40 Acres, 3½ miles southeast of the city. Will be sold in 5 and 10-acre lots, at $75 per acre; take one-third cash.

—ALSO—

50 Acres 1½ miles from city; small Dwelling, large Barn, etc.; 4 acres in Grapes. Price, $100 per acre.

—ALSO—

For $16,000 a Tract of 160 Acres; 15 acres in Vineyard; 6 acres in Fruit and Blackberries; 4 acres in Strawberries; good Dwelling, nearly new; Stable, Granary, Chicken-house, etc., Wind Mills and Tank; situate 7 miles from city, on Jackson road.

—ALSO—

For $50 per Acre, 400 Acres of Fine Fruit Land; Creek running through the center, making a gradual slope, which drains the land from all water; there are very few hog wallows in it; the soil is deep and very rich; has Dwelling and Stable.

The above lands will produce fruit of all kinds, and compare as favorably for Fruit and Vineyard purposes as any to be found in the State, and Sacramento has proven to be the best market in the State for the farmer and producer.

Other Lands for sale in different localities of the State.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

p-dtf Sweetser & Alsip, Sacramento.

AUCTIONS.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
PIANO,
Furniture, Etc.,
—ON—
Monday, March 2d,

At 10:30 o'clock A. M.,

At Residence No. 1218 Third street, bet. L and M,

—COMPRISING:—

One Emerson Square Grand Piano,
Walnut Marble-top Chamber Set,
French Plate Mirror,
Brussels Carpet,
Six Lambrequins and Lace Curtains,
Spring and Top Mattresses,
Bonanza Range, etc.

Sale Positive. Terms Cash.

SHERBURN & SMITH, AUCTIONEERS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL, on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, 1885, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the Stable of J. W. Wilson, No. 318 K street, in the city of Sacramento, sell at public auction, the following described personal property belonging to the estate of S. B. SEGUR, deceased, viz: One Omnibus, known as the International Hotel 'Bus, and One Set Double Harness. Terms of sale, cash on delivery. G. W. CHESLEY.
February 11, 1885. fe26-3t

AUCTION SALE
—OF THAT—

FINE RESIDENCE, CORNER TWENTY-third and I streets, THURSDAY, March 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M. New House and Barn; house has six rooms, pantry and closets; all modern improvements, and necessary outbuildings; four hydrants. All in good order. Don't fail to call and see. fe27-5t*

BELL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
Office, 1002 J street, Sacramento, Cal.

REGULAR SALE DAY FOR STOCK, BUGgies, etc., Saturdays, at 10 o'clock, at Fountain Stables. Real Estate, Outdoor, and House Sales promptly attended to. The Highest Price Paid for all kinds of Household Goods. fe10-tf

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

SACRAMENTO TIVOLI.
ALEXANDER & Co........Proprietors.

MONDAY EVENING........FEBRUARY 23, 1885,
And during the week. Re-engagement of
MISS NERA VERNON
—AND—
MR. GEORGE MARION
Supported by full strength of Tivoli Dramatic Company, in the highly amusing Comedy, depicting hilarious scenes from every-day life,

PERPLEXITY!
LAUGH! LAUGH! LAUGH!
ONE CONTINUOUS PEAL OF LAUGHTER!

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
Admission, 25 and 15 cents at all times. d8-1w

ELITE THEATER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS
EVERY EVENING!

Don't fail to see them—the best show ever seen in Sacramento. Popular Prices: 25 and 50c.
d9-2otf

EMMET ANNIVERSARY.

THE ROBERT EMMET CLUB WILL GIVE their Annual Literary Entertainment and Ball in honor of Ireland's Patriot and Martyr, at ARMORY HALL, Sixth and L sts., WEDNESDAY, March 4th. Hon. PATRICK REDDY will preside, and Judge D. J. TOOHY, of San Francisco, will deliver the Address. All friends of Ireland are cordially invited to attend. Music by the First Artillery Band. Ticket, admitting gent and lady, 50 cents. fe25,28&mr2,3,4

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN SOLE AGENT, I street, bet. Sixth and Seventh, opposite Court-house. PIANOS TO LET. Pianos sold on installments.
je9-2plm

C. R. PARSONS,

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT,
Corner Third and J Streets,

AGENT FOR
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO—FIRE AND MARINE.
C. R. PARSONS, Notary Public. jy1-2ptf

NOTICE!

ALL CREDITORS OF A. McREA ARE REquested to present their claims forthwith to J. HYMAN, Sutter street, Folsom, Sacramento county, Cal. The estate being ready for distribution, it is necessary that all claims be verified and presented within sixty days from this date, or they will not be considered.
Folsom, January 28, 1885. J. HYMAN,
ja29-2p60t Assignee Estate of Alex. McRea.

DR. G. L. SIMMONS,
No. 212 J Street,..........Sacramento
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 10, morning. 2 to 4, afternoon. 7 to 8, evening. jy20-2plm

"LONE FISHERMAN."

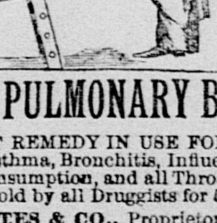
THE FINEST FIVE-CENT CIGAR IN THE Market. Also, a fine line of Imported and Key West on hand, at 225 K street.
ja6-islm R. H. PETTIT, Proprietor.

CANDY FACTORY.

MRS. E. M. WIEDMANN, NOS. 418 J STREET and 419 K street (Metropolitan Theater Building), Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of Candies and Nuts.
a12-3ptf

CAPITAL IRON WORKS!

M. R. ROSE, NO. 904 K STREET, SACRAmento, Cal. Machinery of all kinds Made and Repaired. Water Works a Specialty.
a27-tf



HALL'S PULMONARY BALSAM

THE BEST REMEDY IN USE FOR COUGHS, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Sold by all Druggists for 50 cents.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors, 417 Sansome street, San Francisco n19-1p